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RUSSELL BRIETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

Moulton's Statement.

The Mutual Friend Rather Leans Towards Theodore.

Gravest Charges Against Beecher, with Slight Documentary Corroboration.

NEW YORK, September 11.—The *Herald* summarizes Moulton's statement thus: First—He shows that he did render efficient counsel and aid to Beecher after the publication of the Bacon letter, averring in this respect a willful falsehood. Second—That he was not a blackmailer, and that Beecher was a blackmailer in that he availed himself of the power which Tilton had over Mr. Bowen, to extort through Mr. Claflin from Bowen a certificate of character. Third—That the devices to which he resorted were Beecher's own suggestions, and made in the effort to help and save Beecher. Fourth—He gives, specifically in words, the justification which Beecher gave to him for his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, namely this, that this physical expression of love was as natural as the words of endearment he used toward her. This, Moulton says, was the first enunciation of the doctrine of free-love he had ever heard, and it therefore became deeply impressed on his memory. Fifth—That when he read to Beecher, from a letter of Tilton to Bowen, the charge of rape made by Bowen, that Beecher deemed it necessary to tell him the truth with reference to the woman who was mentioned by Bowen, Beecher said: "I didn't commit a rape. It is true I had intercourse with the woman." Moulton said: "If you are on friendly terms you had better have a retraction, else you may be at Bowen's mercy." Beecher did go and obtain the retraction he could, which appears in the statement. It appears also from Moulton's statement that the efforts of General Butler have been toward the safety of Beecher in order to save him and the courts from the shame that would ensue from the publication of the whole truth. He has never appeared in New York on this question, except at the suggestion of Mr. Beecher's counsel.

Mr. Moulton begins his statement by an apology for its production, in which he says he had hoped Mr. Beecher himself would, ere this, have made a denial of any intimation, insinuation or averment in his statement that he (Moulton) had acted in any way dishonorably to him. Failing in this hope, it seemed to Moulton and his friends that the question of veracity made by Mr. Beecher ought to be settled. The sole cement, as far as it relates to the Beecher-Tilton matter, is an argument by Mr. Moulton, based upon alleged facts already published, and a comparison of his (Moulton's) previous statement with that made by Mr. Beecher. In the new documentary evidence is a letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, and a paragraph in a letter from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton, saying: "I inclose a check subject to your discretion." The following is Mrs. Morse's letter:

OCTOBER 21.

"*My Dear Son*:—You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the first of November? I am still alone, with no prospect of any one, with a rent of fifteen hundred dollars and an income of one thousand dollars. The consequence is, with other expenses I shall be, by the first of the month, terribly behind hand, as I agreed to pay in monthly instalments. I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, excepting your sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I could be released from the house I should gladly do so, for I'm convinced it is too far out. All who have been to see my rooms say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was forty dollars per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by the hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people, you must know there's little left for clothing. She told me he (T.) did not take any meals at home, from the fact that she could not get such food as he liked, to nourish his brain, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that! I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I will promise that the "secret of her life," as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. I know it's hard to bring it up, as you must have suffered intensely, and we all will, I fear, till released by death. Do you pray for me? If not, pray do. I never felt more rebellious than now—more need of God's and human help. Do you know, I think it strange you should ask me to call you "son," when I have told darling I felt that if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name. Am I mistaken?

(Signed) MOTHER.

The concluding portions of the statement relate to accusations against Beecher, said to have been put forth by Bowen, and are of a grossly indecent character.

PHILADELPHIA.

Jay Cooke & Co.'s Litigation.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—In the United States Circuit Court, a bill in equity was presented in behalf of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., of London, *vs.* N. G. Taylor & Co. and the assignee of Jay Cooke & Co., claiming a balance of £22,679 due the London house under letters of credit. A bill was also presented in behalf of Oliver E. Teakle, a creditor of Jay Cooke & Co., for £1,000, reciting that in June last the trustee announced funds on hand to pay five, and perhaps seven, per cent. dividend, but in August the trustee stated to him that a preferred claim of the First National bank of Washington had swept all the funds from his hands and rendered it impossible to pay any dividend at present. Wherefore he prayed that the trustee be decreed to account fully of the bankrupts' estate, and of all payments to and disbursements by him since the estate passed into his hands. The Court ordered the Register to appoint a public meeting, under the 27th and 28th sections of the act of 1867.

WAYNESBURG, PA.

Death of Mrs. Stewart, Lately Shot by Her Husband.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WAYNESBURG, PA., September 11, 1874.

Mrs. Stewart, who was shot by her husband yesterday, died early this morning. A Coroner's inquest was held, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts already published. The remains of the deceased were interred here this morning.

TENNESSEE.

The Trenton Investigation Progressing.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—The men arrested at Pickettsville on a charge of complicity in the assassination of the negro prisoners taken from the Trenton jail, arrived here this afternoon, under a guard of soldiers, and were taken to jail. They will be examined before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

CASUALTIES.

Two Men Killed by the Locomotive.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, O., September 11, 1874.

Two aged men, named Francis Vetmier and Elijah Crozen, were instantly killed by the passenger train of the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad coming south last night. While endeavoring to make a crossing, about one mile north of town, their team balked and the wagon was left standing across the track. No blame attaches to the engineer.

A Young Man Falls from a Steamer and is Drowned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 11, 1874.

A young man, named Robinson, was drowned at Powhattan riffle last night. He fell off the steamer Science, and is supposed to belong to New Philadelphia, Ohio. His body has not yet been found.

Man Killed at Shawnee.

A man named Thomas Davis, an employee of the Newark Coal Company, was killed this morning at Shawnee, by being struck with a heavy piece of iron which fell upon him from a coal chute.

Schuylkill Collieries Closed.

POTTSVILLE, PA., September 11.—Owing to the drouth and unusual scarcity of water throughout the Schuylkill region, three collieries in the vicinity of Shamokin, and several in Sykens Valley have been compelled to suspend operations, there not being enough to supply the mining engines.

The steamers Pembroke, from Cardiff, and Tybee, from San Domingo, have arrived at New York.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Grocers' stock*, if paid within ten days from date of sales, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. Jenkins.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

France.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTED.

PARIS, September 11.—Senor Vega Armijo, the newly-appointed Spanish ambassador, presented his credentials to-day to President MacMahon. He said he hoped the restoration of relations would contribute to the termination of the war in the Spanish provinces adjacent to France. The President, in reply, expressed wishes for the prosperity of Spain, and promised friendly co-operation.

MACMAHON RESUMES HIS JOURNEY.

PARIS, September 11.—President MacMahon has resumed his tour. He arrived at Lille to-day, accompanied by General de Cissey. The city is illuminated to-night. The President will proceed to Arras, Amiens and St. Quentin. At the latter place grand military manœuvers will be witnessed. Thence the Presidential party will go to Lyons.

Switzerland.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW ASSOCIATION AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, September 11.—The International Law Association, which has been in session here this week, closed with a public meeting, at which over three thousand persons were present. D. D. Field, of New York, made a speech, explaining the objects of the Association, which, he said, were to obviate the necessity of war. Henry Richards and Pere Ilyanthe also addressed the meeting. The Association has held its sittings in the same rooms which were occupied by the Board of Arbitration on the Alabama Claims. Before adjournment, Count Sclopis telegraphed his acceptance of the Presidency of the Association.

England.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LONDON, September 11.—A terrific collision occurred this morning on the Great Eastern Railway, near Norwich. Twenty persons were instantly killed, and fifty persons were injured, some of whom, it is feared, fatally. The railway line is completely blocked by the debris of the wrecked trains.

STEERAGE PASSAGE TO AMERICA AGAIN REDUCED.

LONDON, September 12.—By the recent agreement of the Atlantic Steamship Companies, at Liverpool, the uniform rate of steerage passage was fixed at five pounds for both slow and fast steamers between Liverpool and Boston. Passengers intending to land at New York were thus enabled to travel in fast boats at slow boats' fare, by taking tickets for Boston. The English companies were unable under warrants issued under a law of 1870, charging it as conspiracy to assault and drive out of the State. Some of the arms seized, it is stated, were entered on the steamer's manifest as boots and shoes, and others as hardware.

China.

ARRIVAL OF JAPANESE AMBASSADOR—FORMOSAN DIFFICULTY TO BE ARBITRATED.

SHANGHAI, September 11.—The Ambassador from Japan has arrived here. It is generally considered that a pacific solution will be effected on the difficulties with regard to Formosa. It is reported that the question will be submitted for arbitration to the President of the United States or the King of Italy.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Arrived out—Steamships Wisconsin, City of Brussels and Abyssinia.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 11, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £42,000. Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 108⅜; do 1867, 109⅝; 10-40's, 104; 6's, 106⅜. New York Central, 96. Erie, 33; do preferred, 51. Tallow 42s. Refined petroleum 1s. 5d. Common rosin 6s. 5d@6s 6d. Linseed oil 28s. 6d.

PARIS, September 11.—Rentes 64 francs 65 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, September 11.—Cotton sales, middling uplands 7⅝@8d; middling Orleans 8⅛d; the sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,500 for speculation and export, and 8,300 American. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 21,000 quarters, including 10,000 quarters American. Market firm; red winter wheat 9s@9s 3d. Corn 33s 6d. Peas 40s. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Association Formed in Vicksburg of Union and Confederate Soldiers.

VICKSBURG, September 11.—Several days ago, a call for a meeting of former soldiers of the Union and Confederate armies was published, stating the purpose to be to foster and encourage kindly relations between the soldiers of the late war and form a bond of mutual friendship and good feeling. Several preliminary meetings held were largely attended by representatives of both armies, those of the Union army, residents in this city, being nearly equal in numbers to the Confederates. At a meeting last night, the body formed itself into an association to be known as "The Order of the Blue and Gray." The speeches delivered were indicative of the utmost good feeling and relief at this public acknowledgment of a break in the dark cloud of prejudice which has been oppressing all alike.

LOUISIANA.

More Arms Seized by the Police.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—Six more cases of muskets, on the steamship City of Dallas, from New York, were seized by the police this morning, on the levee. Two hundred and eighty-eight stand of light arms, mostly of foreign make, have been seized up to date, on the plea of their being intended to arm the White Leaguer Clubs of this city. The arms were made under warrants issued under a law of 1870, charging it as conspiracy to assault and drive out of the State. Some of the arms seized, it is stated, were entered on the steamer's manifest as boots and shoes, and others as hardware.

BLACK HILLS.

General Custer's Official Report.

ST. PAUL, MINN., September 11.—Gen. Custer's final official report to Gen. Terry, recapitulating his former statements, takes strong ground in favor of the immediate opening of the Black Hills for military reasons, indorses the report of gold discoveries, and suggests further explorations next season. Nevertheless, Professor Winchell and Professor Donaldson assert that Custer does not know, of his own knowledge, that any color of gold was found in the Black Hills.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1874—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

Over the South Atlantic States, light local winds, mostly from the northeast, slight changes in barometer and temperature, and generally clear weather except occasional coast rains. Over the Gulf States, stationary and rising barometer and temperature, generally clear weather and light winds, except possibly local coast storms. Over the Tennessee and Ohio Valley, slight changes in barometer, southeast and southwest winds and generally clear weather. Over the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the Northwest, rising barometer, winds shifting to northwest, with lower temperature and light rain followed by clearing weather. Over the Lake Region, stationary or rising barometer, somewhat lower temperature and northerly winds, except in the southern portions, with partly cloudy weather. Over New England, rising barometer, light winds mostly from the north, partly cloudy, clear or hazy weather, with stationary or lower temperature. Over the Middle Atlantic States, slight changes in barometer and temperature, southerly winds possibly shifting to northeast, with clear or smoky weather.

Midnight Bulletin.

September 11, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	29.98	75	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.02	72	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.95	71	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.85	78	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.84	78	S.	Cloudy.
Louisville	29.97	80	.....	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	80	.....	Clear.
Nashville	29.99	78	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.80	68	N. W.	Fly Rain.
Pittsburgh	30.01	69	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	29.82	76	.....	Fair.
St. Louis	29.90	78	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.68	73	N. W.	Lt. Rain.
Vicksburg	30.00	78	N. E.	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.88	72	E.	Clear.
La Crosse	29.84	77	S.	Fair.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV.,
Room 23, First National Bank,
PITTSBURGH, PA., September 11, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A. M.	30.07	56	87	W.	Light.	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.91	81	52	N.	Light.	Clear.
9 P. M.	29.98	73	77	.....	Calm.	Fair.

Mean. barom.....29.99 Highest therm.....90
Mean therm.....71 Lowest therm.....55

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Serv. U. S. A., Obs.

For Fancy Flour

ask your grocers for Golden Fleece and Snow Flake flours. These brands should be bought for prices paid for common and inferior brands.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

GEN. SHERMAN INTERVIEWED.

His Opinion of the Southern Difficulty.

The Army Practically Powerless to Quiet the Disorders.

The President Unauthorized to Declare Martial Law.

The General Believes in the Posse Comitatus and Trial by Jury.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS IN THE DISTURBED STATES.

Henry A. Wise Urged as Candidate for Congress from Virginia.

A Belligerent Woman in the Treasury Department Whips a Clerk and is Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1874.

General Sherman's Views on Southern Affairs.

The uneasiness reported to exist in some sections of the Southern States is at present a subject of considerable discussion in army circles here. Gen. Sherman says that in time of peace and under the laws as they now stand, the army could do nothing towards coercing a pacification of the disturbing elements. The army, he says, can arrest, but can neither try a criminal nor punish him. After his arrest he must be turned over to the civil authorities, and if it should happen that the trial, which would have to be by jury, was before a jury of persons sympathizing with the movement which prompted the act of the party accused, it would be folly to expect punishment. The only consideration under which the army could arrest, try and punish, would be the declaration of martial law in the disturbed localities. The General was under the impression that Congress had deprived the President of the power to declare martial law, and that being so, he could not see how effective work could be done if the population persisted in opposition. Of course, if the troubles break out into an armed hostility, the necessities of the case would soon bring the remedy. Congress could be convened and grant the necessary money, men and material. The General does not anticipate any acts of hostility towards the army. If the people were driven to this, the forces now in the South could not take part in an aggressive movement, and it is doubtful whether they could even maintain the defensive. At this date, the only troops in the South are eight regiments of infantry. The aggregate of this force is about five thousand men. Some batteries of artillery are in the forts on the sea coast. The General of the army is now making such a disposition of this force as to secure the most efficient service in making arrests. The strongest force will be concentrated in proximity to the sections in which the civil authorities are less disposed to enforce the laws and preserve quiet. In Tennessee, where the Governor and the county officers have shown any inclination to arrest and punish offenders, fewer troops will be stationed. The General is a believer in the effectiveness of the *posse comitatus* and an honest jury for civil disturbances in times of peace, holding the military power only as a *dernier resort*.

Henry A. Wise for Congress.

Private advices of a responsible character, from Richmond, Va., indicate a growing movement to bring out Henry A. Wise as an independent candidate for Congress. The movement, it is said, has the indorsement of some of the most influential Virginia Republicans, and the confidence is expressed that he could be elected.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11, 1874.

A WOMAN COAT-DUSTING AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Considerable excitement was caused at the Treasury building this afternoon, by Mrs. Skippon, who, calling at the Secret Service Division, demanded to see a clerk named Shaler, and upon his approach attempted to castigate him with a small whip. After striking one or two blows, she was disarmed by Shaler and finally removed by an officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given by the Light House Board, that on and after the night of Sunday, the 20th inst., the lights on the St. Clair Flats ship canal will be relighted.

NO ADVANCE TO CLERKS.

The Postmaster General has directed that no advance or payment be made to clerks or employees on account of salary for services not rendered, and for which compensation is not fully due at the time of payment. This is construed as forbidding advances on account of salary to clerks going home to vote. A similar order will be issued by the Treasury Department.

DECLINE IN PROSPECTS FOR COTTON.

September returns to the Department of Agriculture show a very heavy decline in the prospects of the cotton crop in all States, except Virginia, where it about holds its own. The State averages are as follows: Virginia 98; North Carolina 85; decline of 15 during August; South Carolina 86, a decline of 13; Georgia 77, a decline of 17; Florida 77, a decline of 25; Alabama 81, a decline of 9; Mississippi 74, a decline of 14; Louisiana 62, a decline of 21; Texas 64, a decline of 41; Arkansas 47, a decline of 46; Tennessee 48, a decline of 35. The leading cause of the decline is the prevalence over large sections of the cotton area of a severe drouth, accompanied by intense heat.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Senator Lowry, of Erie, Attacked by Highwaymen.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ERIE, PA., September 11, 1874.

Ex-Senator Lowry, of this city, was waylaid by two men near his residence, on East Second street, last night, who demanded his money or his life, at the same time rushing to the attack. The Senator hallowed loudly for help, and the would-be robbers departed without securing anything but a loose tooth and a lame leg. Mr. Lowry is all right.

Railroad Conductor Shoots Himself.

CAIRO, September 11.—Ed. Doddridge, conductor on the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, shot himself with a revolver to-day, the ball entering under the chin. It is ascertained that he had expressed a determination to kill himself, but Doddridge declares the shot accidental. The wound is serious, but he will probably recover.

How the Philadelphia Prisoners Escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, September 11.—In the matter of the escape of the forgers, Moore and Williams, an affidavit of William McCandless, counsel for the prosecution, was submitted to the Court of Quarter Sessions, charging that the release of the prisoners was made at the order of Hugh D. Eisenbower, special detective, at the door of the court house, with the knowledge of other officers of the court; that said escape was the result of a conspiracy and should be inquired into. The Court ordered warrants to issue for the arrest of Jas. Galton, deputy clerk, and Hugh D. Eisenbower, and the hearing was fixed for to-morrow.

LATER—Galton and Eisenbowere wer examined before Judge Finletter and placed under three thousand dollars bail.

The Boyleston Bank Robbery.

BOSTON, September 11.—H. Bullard, alleged principal of the Boyleston bank robbery, several years ago, was arrested in New York a few days ago, and is now in jail in Boston. Immediately after the robbery Bullard sailed for Paris, where he has since resided until two months ago.

Suicide in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 11.—Hiram Haskins, aged fifty-three, residing at 912 Euclid avenue, committed suicide to-day, by hanging himself in a barn. It is believed the act was committed while temporarily insane. Deceased was an old and wealthy citizen of East Cleveland.

Buy Good Coffee.

The Java flavored roast coffee is made from choice coffee cents. Every family should try T. C. Jenkins' Java flavored coffee. No inferior or damaged coffee used. Money refunded if not as represented.

The Great White River

is now coming in bags and barrels. All orders will be promptly filled.

T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Allen County, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 11, 1874.

The third day of the fair was attended with a great number of people, although not to such an extent as yesterday. The enterprise has attained such a success throughout the past three days, that it will be continued yet to-morrow to give many who were barred out on account of the immense crowd, a chance to attend.

The races opened promptly, starting with the free-for-all pacing purse of six hundred, best three in five. There were six entries and five starts. George taking the second, third and fourth heats, and Nellie Davis the first. Time—2:29¼, 2:29, 2:30¾ and 2:30¾. Nellie Davis won second money, and Tom Hendricks third.

In the free-for-all trot, for a purse of eight hundred dollars, there were four started. Kate Campbell took the first heat, and General Sherman the three next. Time—2:33¾, 2:32½, 2:32¼, and 2:33½. Kate Campbell won second money, and May Howard third.

The running race, which was continued from yesterday on account of the accident, was won by War Jim in two straight heats; purse five hundred dollars; time 1:49 and 1:45½.

To-morrow will close with shooting matches, foot races and other sports.

Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—The receipts for admission to the Exposition fifteen thousand dollars for the nine days just closing far exceed those for the same period last year, and nearly equal those of two years ago. Over one thousand exhibitors, counting no exhibitor twice, have been registered. A meeting of the Executive Board of the National Exposition Commission and the auxilliary Centennial Boards of Ohio and Indiana will be held here on the 23d inst. The object of the display has cost the exhibitors, in putting up and maintaining, not less than three hundred thousand dollars. All arts of the United States are represented by exhibitors very largely, but most so in the machinery and iron departments. Power Hall is so densely crowded that the printing department has been placed in another hall. Over fifteen thousand dollars, in cash and medals at actual cost, will be spent in premiums. Displays of cut flowers are made Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. The most unbounded enthusiasm is shared in by citizens, visitors and exhibitors. In variety, quantity and, pre-eminently, in good taste and brilliancy of display and vigor of classification, this Exposition stands far ahead of all its predecessors.

Ohio State Fair.

COLUMBUS, September 11.—The Ohio State fair closed to-day. The total receipts have been twenty-six thousand dollars. This is an excess over the receipts of last year of over four thousand dollars.

MISSOURI.

People's Movement Defended.

Ratification Meeting in St. Louis.

Speech of Senator Schurz in Explanation of the Movement and His Connection Therewith.

ST. LOUIS, September 11.—A ratification of the People's movement in this State and the ticket nominated by the People's State Convention a few days ago, was held in the Court House to-night. The rotunda of that building and its galleries were crowded with people, and considerable enthusiasm prevailed. Thos. T. Gantt, a prominent lawyer and Democrat, presided. Speeches were made by Major Wm. Gentry, the People's candidate for Governor, Senator Schurz and others. Senator Schurz, after stating that he expects in a few days to present his views upon national and State questions at length, spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

To-night I am here only to declare that the People's movement, which has made Major Gentry its standard bearer and candidate for the Governorship, has my earnest sympathy and will have my active support. As I understand this movement, it is not designed and does not pretend to be the nucleus or starting-point of a new national party. Its ambition is more modest, but none the less praiseworthy. It is simply an uprising of the honest, substantial citizens in the first line, the farmers and laborers and the business men of Missouri to rescue the State from the wrongs and dangers of reckless partisan ring rule. Men whose names for many years have not been heard in parties and politics, but who now feel deeply the evils we are suffering and the necessity of a change, have to this end stepped to the front and taken the lead. With a firm resolution they have united for a common effort, that every citizen of Missouri, whatever his nativity or creed or calling or party affiliations, be made secure in his life, his property and his rights; that the shameless and alarming brigandage and ruffianism which so long have been permitted to disgrace the name of the State in the eyes of the civilized world and frightened away emigration from our borders, beat last rooted out with a strong hand; that the farmer may feel safe again in the solitude of his forest or prairie home; that the traveler may be on all the high and by ways of the State without fear of assault and robbery; that the laws be enforced vigorously and impartially, without regard to person or local feeling or party influence, not only in mere professions but in perfect good faith and in honest fact; that every cent of the public money be used, not for the benefit of the office holders, but for the benefit of the people who pay the taxes; that the government of the State be conducted, not with a view to party interest but with a single eye to the reform of existing abuses and to the promotion of the public welfare, and that that government be inspired not by ceaseless yearnings for revenge but by an earnest, unswerving determination to secure good order, equal justice and the revival of fraternal feeling among all our people.

Do you want a government fitted to accomplish so important and praiseworthy an end? Then choose your officers from among those in nomination by that party which owes its origin to no partizan allegiance, and will be moved and controlled by no partizan intrigues and aspirations. Do you want a Governor fitted to administer the government in such a spirit? Then let our candidate for the Governorship, who, for no reason but the purity and energy of his character, was called forth by the unanimous voice of the framers of the People's movement without distinction of party, and who, when elected, will have no claim on his gratitude to recognize but that of the honest, generous and patriotic spirit which raised him to official dignity and power. I greet our standard-bearer, here, as the honorable and trusted representative of the idea that Missouri is to be no longer the property of a party ring, but shall and must be the property of her people.

Touching the platform adopted by the People's Convention, he said he heartily indorsed every word relating to the State affairs as a promise of a government worthy in character of the future great Keystone State of the Union.

Regarding the recomendations concerning the financial question, he said: It is not satisfactory, and to me it is also discouraging; it is not consistent, neither does it preclude argument. If the People's movement, as to the financial question, may be said to sit on the fence, like many others, shall make an honest effort to help it down on the right side, and I am confident that the State of Thos. H. Benton will, in the end, repudiate one of the most honorable and glorious of its traditions.

The Senator then stated that he had been charged with setting the People's movement on foot, or causing it to be done, for the promotion of his personal interests. This he denied absolutely and unqualifiedly, and said he carefully abstained from taking any part in originating it, that it might not have a personal character. He had no communication, either direct or indirect with its originators. Their purposes and actions were unknown to him. He stood as a private individual in the advocacy and promotion of the movement. My support, he said, is given to it without reserve or condition. I know that in this movement I have many friends; I know also that in it I have many opponents. I shall give to both alike my active and cordial co-operation in promoting the good of the State, without asking any questions. It seems to me my opponents are showing much more anxiety about political fortunes than I feel myself. If they think a good thing, like the People's movement, cannot succeed without benefitting me, I take that as a compliment and thank them for it. But I declare that what services I may render to this cause may afterwards be used as a claim for reward, I here and now solemnly release and cancel the obligation. My opinions I shall express as fearlessly now as I have done heretofore. For them I do not want this movement to be shorn of its power, but neither do I want this movement to furnish them any approval or support which, on their own bottom, they would not have. Let them be judged by themselves. I shall sail under my own colors, and do not mean to thrive on borrowed strength. This cause stands upon its own merits, and as to my political course I have to stand upon mine and am content to do so.

FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Allen County, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 11, 1874.

The third day of the fair was attended with a great number of people, although not to such an extent as yesterday. The enterprise has attained such a success throughout the past three days, that it will be continued yet to-morrow to give many who were barred out on account of the immense crowd, a chance to attend.

The races opened promptly, starting with the free-for-all pacing purse of six hundred, best three in five. There were six entries and five starts. George taking the second, third and fourth heats, and Nellie Davis the first. Time—2:29¼, 2:29, 2:30¾ and 2:30¾. Nellie Davis won second money, and Tom Hendricks third.

In the free-for-all trot, for a purse of eight hundred dollars, there were four started. Kate Campbell took the first heat, and General Sherman the three next. Time—2:33¾, 2:32½, 2:32¼, and 2:33½. Kate Campbell won second money, and May Howard third.

The running race, which was continued from yesterday on account of the accident, was won by War Jim in two straight heats; purse five hundred dollars; time 1:49 and 1:45½.

To-morrow will close with shooting matches, foot races and other sports.

Cincinnati Exposition.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—The receipts for admission to the Exposition fifteen thousand dollars for the nine days just closing far exceed those for the same period last year, and nearly equal those of two years ago. Over one thousand exhibitors, counting no exhibitor twice, have been registered. A meeting of the Executive Board of the National Exposition Commission and the auxilliary Centennial Boards of Ohio and Indiana will be held here on the 23d inst. The object of the display has cost the exhibitors, in putting up and maintaining, not less than three hundred thousand dollars. All arts of the United States are represented by exhibitors very largely, but most so in the machinery and iron departments. Power Hall is so densely crowded that the printing department has been placed in another hall. Over fifteen thousand dollars, in cash and medals at actual cost, will be spent in premiums. Displays of cut flowers are made Tuesdays and Fridays of each week. The most unbounded enthusiasm is shared in by citizens, visitors and exhibitors. In variety, quantity and, pre-eminently, in good taste and brilliancy of display and vigor of classification, this Exposition stands far ahead of all its predecessors.

Ohio State Fair.

COLUMBUS, September 11.—The Ohio State fair closed to-day. The total receipts have been twenty-six thousand dollars. This is an excess over the receipts of last year of over four thousand dollars.

OLD TEA HOUSE

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

To Arrive Monday!

KIPPERED HERRING, (English.)
FINNAN HADDIES, (English.)
FINNAN HADDOCKS, (English.)
YARMOUTH BLOATERS, (English.)
NELSON'S SHEET GELATINE, (English.)
BLACK CURRANT VINEGAR, (English.)
TABLE SALT, Stone Jars, (English.)
MENIER FRENCH CHOCOLATE.
FRENCH NASTURTIONS.
BLACK BEANS—Imported.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR. RIGA.

D. M. Jenkins,
20 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 11, 1874.

BAZAINE, IN A LETTER TO JAMES GORDON BENNETT, GIVES A HISTORY OF HIS SUFFERINGS.

The *Herald* has, by cable, a long communication from Marshal Bazaine, addressed to James Gordon Bennett, thanking the *Herald* in particular and American journals in general for the strong marks of sympathy he has received at their hands. In American journals, he says, he has always found the best defenders and most impartial criticisms. He reviews the circumstances of his trial and conviction, and says he was made the expiatory victim of the faults of the French army and nation. He says the judgment against him is invalid, because of the composition of the court, he not having been tried by a jury of his peers. He says:

"I have no longer hope that strict justice will be promptly done me. I had but two supporters, whose authority and impartiality insured me during the contest against those who allowed me to be immolated, in order to appease a certain caterie and the public sorrow. These were the Emperor, who is dead, and Thiers, who has been set aside from power. Marshal MacMahon, my former comrade. It resulted, therefore, that I alone had to pass through the whole terrible complexity of events from the day that the command of the Army of the Rhine was imposed upon me. I have drank the bitter cup even to the dregs, but I ought not to complain for the Emperor lost both the throne and his life; and France, notwithstanding the bravery displayed by her armies, has lost three departments. The Germans alone have profited by the war, and with them those who remained at home, far from the field of battle, so that they might better flatter the passions of the people and more easily bring about a great national calamity. I might truly say with the ancient Roman, Justice! thou art but a word, but I prefer to await the verdict of time and history. I should not even have attempted to escape from prison, had my former comrade seen and will have seen the severities of my captivity. During my trial I should have employed the same weapons that MacMahon used against me. I should have shown in my defense how MacMahon had been beaten and had evacuated Alsace without endeavoring to defend the Vosges, without resisting the march of the enemy, without utilizing the railroads, leaving my right uncovered, and turned, notwithstanding the order he had received not to repass beyond Nancy. I should have shown his ignorance of the numerical strength and movements of the enemy, his presumption in accepting battle blindfolded, his imprudence in risking the reputations of the old African troops which he commanded, in one battle. I should have shown clearly how, in forgetting the first duties of a general, in order to play the part of a fighting soldier, he must be regarded as one of the first authors of our disasters. But I intimated the conduct of the Emperor, never accusing any one and never seeking to throw the responsibility upon others. MacMahon had been as unfortunate at Sedan as I was at Metz. Ducrot and Lebrun were in Paris as Bourbaki and Cliuchaut were in the East. He had forgotten all this when he became President, and his want of memory was the chief incentive to my escape. I envy MacMahon in one thing, and that is the wound that he received at Sedan, which permitted him to honorably pass over the command to the general who signed the capitulation of Sedan, and to cast his responsibility upon the Emperor, who most graciously accepted it. Instead of this I was dragged to prison. I think that each did his utmost to succeed. France, accustomed to record victories, really believed that she could not be conquered. She had been spoiled by the campaigns in the Crimea and Italy. My excuse for engaging in politics, is that I did so in spite of myself and because the republicanists had done so before I did. I had sworn allegiance to the Emperor, and the Constitution approved of a popular vote. I held my command from the Emperor, and not from an insurrectionary government—an unworthy faction that took advantage of the absence of the Emperor and army to invade the Corps Legislatif. I believed that the Empress Russia would come to our assistance; that Victor Emanuel might pass the Alps and pay the debt of gratitude he had contracted at Magenta and Solferino. As regards Mexico, the Emperor had to choose between evacuation and war with the United States. To avoid a conflict, he gave the order to return, but Maximilian was unwilling either to return to Austria or to abdicate, although he well understood that Napoleon could not sustain a struggle with the United States. Maximilian, in spite of wise counsels, preferred to seek an honorable death. That is the truth, and that is the extent of each one's responsibility."

He concludes: "I am far from being rich, but besides my library there still remains to me immeasurable treasures. For companions, I have an American lady who gives me the strongest proofs of devotion. I have children I adore, a brother and some friends who have remained faithful. My position is not hopeless, and if need should be, I would follow

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1874.

JUDGE GILMORE, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Court of Ohio, is not only charged with habitual drunkenness, but with having altered the record in his Court so as to secure the release of a Democratic office holder who had embezzled $100,000 from the county. Thus bad begins and worse remains behind.

THE Rochester *Chronicle* suggests that it is now about time for the Democratic papers to show their withering contempt for GRANT by spelling his name with a little g; but as these papers are all now engaged in spelling "negro" with two g 's, their limited fonts will not hold out if they also attack GRANT in the manner proposed.

THE Republicans of Ohio opened their campaign by resolving that the intemperance of a public officer was the proper subject of an adequate legal punishment. The Democrats of that State immediately responded by nominating an habitual drunkard for a place on the Supreme bench. The people will have but little difficulty in deciding *that* issue.

"THE Democratic party is willing to come up into the broad light of the present hour and grapple the facts and issues now presented and now to be settled." —*Post*

We're are unfeignedly rejoiced to hear it. By the way, neighbor, what are your views concerning the important facts and issues of Protection, on the one hand, and Canadian Reciprocity, on the other?

THE Temperance men of Cumberland county, at their late county meeting, passed a resolution declining to put a separate ticket in the field, and recommending their friends to support, at the coming election, such men as are best qualified for the different offices to be filled. This is the most sensible thing yet done by that class of people, and is singular enough to merit this special mention.

THE Akron *Beacon* says that the GREELEY Republicans of Ohio will this year very generally support the regular Republican ticket. This is undoubtedly true of the Reserve counties, specially, and is probably so of the State, taken altogether.

In New York, the Liberals are toying and playing with the Democracy, and will in the end be absorbed by the latter. In this State, however, where no attempt has been made to keep up a separate organization, the Liberals are gradually but steadily coming back to their old associations. Strong efforts have been made to capture Governor CURTIN and Mr. MCCLURE, and parade them as accessions to the Democratic host; but so far without success. Governor CURTIN wisely declines to have himself ranked as a Democrat, and will eventually find himself, we think, where he should always have remained, in the Republican ranks.

LATTA, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, made an active canvass of his own county, a few weeks before the Democratic State Convention was held, as a candidate for Congress, and was beaten 800, by his own immediate neighbors. They know him, and that is the way they testify their appreciation of him. The Democrats of Westmoreland have passed their verdict upon him, that he is unfit to go to Congress; and if unfit for that, how can he be fit for Lieutenant Governor?

Judge OLMSTED, on the contrary, was received, on his return home from the Republican State Convention, with a perfect ovation, which was participated in by Democrats and Republicans alike. His fellow-citizens know him, just as the Westmoreland people know LATTA; but they turn out *en masse* to greet him, whilst the Democrats of Westmoreland regard LATTA as too poor an object even to send to Congress.

SENATOR THURMAN, of Ohio, declines to take part in the campaign in that State on account of ill-health. It was the Democratic State Convention that made him sick. He was in good health when it met; but it repudiated him as the leader of the Ohio Democracy, and virtually denounced him for his course as a member of the United States Senate, on the currency question. No wonder it sickened him. He is, by far, the ablest man in his party, either in State or nation. He was the recognized leader of the Democrats of the Senate, and the ability he displayed as the standard-bearer of his party in that body naturally led many to conclude that he would be the Democratic candidate for President in 1872. But he was bold enough to set up for himself, and now he has been set down. He was for contraction of the currency, and for hard money, and thought he could carry his party with him on that issue. He has been wofully undeceived. The party which he has adorned by his talents, and which ought to be proud of him, spurns his lead and throws him over for roaring BILL ALLEN. It prefers noise to talent, and clap-trap to sound sense; and statesmen like THURMAN must stand back to make room for such demagogues as ALLEN and PENDLETON. But THURMAN, it will be found, is not the only one that is too sick to take part in the Ohio campaign. He represents a very large and very influential element in his party; and the Democratic leaders of that State, in calculating upon their aid, are reckoning without their hosts.

THE New York *Herald* is inciting the Southern Democrats to ask for a National Convention to secure them some compensation for their loss of slave property by the war. It urges that the South was harshly treated; that it was punished too severely; and that it is time some amends were made to it. The *Herald*, in this, undoubtedly foreshadows the Democratic policy. It is Democratic in all its leanings, and it generally blurts out, in advance, the schemes which the Democratic leaders are concocting. Its course in urging the adoption of this policy, now, is mischievous enough to stir up the Southern Democrats to renewed activity in pushing their claims, and was doubtless so designed, that they might thereby be made more zealous in helping the Southern Democracy to power.

The people of the country will thus see what they will have a right to expect from the return of the Democrats to power. Their Southern allies will demand this of them in that event and will get it. To give the Democracy possession of the Government will thus necessarily and unavoidably involve some measure of compensation to the Southern slaveholders for the loss of their slaves. The value of these slaves was, as far back as 1844, estimated by HENRY CLAY at twelve hundred millions of dollars; and it would take a sum equivalent to the total of our present national debt to meet the value that would be trumped up for the four millions of slaves emancipated in 1862. In other words, the result of restoring the Democracy to power would be to double the national debt with the added burden of heavy taxation to meet the interest on the increased total. Are the people prepared to bring that calamity upon themselves?

IF THE Chicago *Times* is any authority, there are no longer any "Democrats" in Pennsylvania. It says that "among the Democrats *who have declared themselves* on the financial question, there is no division," the Democrats proper being "perfectly united in demanding bottomless shinplasters and repudiation." These represent what is left of the Democratic party, and those outside of their faith no longer belong to the organization. As the so-called Democrats of this State failed totally to express their views on the financial question, they are accordingly ruled out from further recognition. Ohio, Indiana and Missouri are the homes of the true-blues; all outside of that is mere chaos and confusion. The *Post* of this city has, it is true, declared itself in sympathy with the Ohio repudiationists; but the party to which it claims to belong, here, is silent, and therefore not to be regarded as an integral part of the Democracy.

All this is very fine, for the Chicago *Times*; but if our Democrats are not Democrats what are they? They kept mum on the financial question, because they were cowards and dare not face the people of this State with an open declaration of their views; but their very silence, under the circumstances, was an admission of their actual sympathy with the repudiationists. If they had not been in sympathy with them, there would have been no motive for their silence; but, feeling that sympathy, they thought they could best serve their coadjutors in Ohio by concealing their real purpose from the people. We protest, therefore, against having our Democracy ruled out in this way. Call them cowards and sneaks, if you will; but even in being cowardly, at such a time and on such a question, they are still true to their Democratic instincts.

BREAD-SCIENCE IN THE SCHOOLS.

A noteworthy passage in Chancellor Woods' remarkable address at Chambersburg before the State Teachers' Association was the paragraph in which he pointed out the urgent need of certain reforms in our elementary public schools. "Those," said Dr. WOODS, "whose course of study is to be limited to fourteen or sixteen years of age—and these compose by far the larger part of our students—should have a short, practical course, in accordance with such limited time. All, of whatever capacity or purpose, should *not* be compelled to pursue the same routine in the same time. * * Let not the student fitted by capacity and taste to excel in some one branch of knowledge or art, be compelled to spend all his school years on studies, valuable, it is true, yet having no special bearing on his future pursuit, on which all his interest centers."

The evil thus indicated is undoubtedly very injurious to the education and prospects of the young, and it is really strange that the subject was not long ago agitated. Many years ago the same feature of the college course became a topic of general and earnest discussion among the thoughtful friends of education. As to the utility and propriety of selection there, opinion was much divided, many able and experienced educators being arrayed on each side of the question. And whoever, with competent knowledge, reflects upon the subject can perceive substantial reasons for the difference of view. College students have a prolonged course of mental discipline in prospect, which is designed to qualify them for one or another of the professions formerly styled liberal and learned. Each of these professions introduces its practitioners into vast fields of knowledge, and requires certain specific intellectual aptitudes and tastes in those who aspire to eminent or even moderate success in their cultivation. Which of these professions he shall enter may be, and indeed is, for the most part, unknown to the student when he goes to college, or even almost or quite until the end of his college career. Now, as the curriculum of college study was intended to be so liberal and comprehensive as to prepare the student for engaging in the study of any one of the professions he might prefer, it was argued with much force, that having so much time for study, the young man would be unwise if he neglected any portion of the curriculum. On the other hand, it is easy to show that this argument against "select college studies" is not irresistible or wholly satisfactory. But what conclusive or even plausible reason can be alleged against the doctrine laid down by Chancellor WOODS? Who can deny, that a boy who expects to engage in some mechanical or industrial pursuit, and who in the meantime can spend only two or three years at school should not be required to spend all those precious years in learning things having no immediate or direct relation to his occupation for life? Can any solid reason be alleged why a boy who expects to be an architect or a dyer or a machinist, should spend the larger portion of his school time in mastering details of which no application can be made in the pursuit to which he is destined, wholly neglecting during the same period studies of which he must bitterly feel the need when he comes to earn his bread? And the folly of the neglect becomes the more manifest when one reflects, that the subjects ignored are well suited to the capacity of youth and well adapted to awaken enthusiasm for practical art. By the use of them, even a narrow education might be made to combine moral influence with intellectual training in a manner not usually appreciated, and with restraining effects of the utmost importance.

Americans, it appears, are not the only people deeply and practically interested in education, who have heretofore, for the most part, failed to perceive or remedy the defect in their elementary instruction exposed by Dr. WOODS. Under the reproach merited by the oversight some may find a grain of consolation in the fact, that those educational paragons, the Germans, are in some places stillopen to the same reproach. In a late letter, the well-known correspondent, Mr. C. L. BERNAYS, charges the higher Burgher schools (*Buergerschule*) of Heidelberg with the very defect of which we have been writing. They don't sufficiently prepare young people for practical life, he asserts. By way of illustration he states that, at an examination which he had just attended, he "saw boys perform long and complicated mathematical operations on the blackboard, of which neither they nor their teachers knew what use could ever be made in life." "I asked the head of the school," says Mr. BERNAYS, "whether, by means of these algebraical formulas, which, apparently destitute of all application to technical problems, could not possibly be of any use to the young people in after life, the object was to train their thinking faculty? He answered, no, but that the scholars need great exercise in algebraical work when they enter the Polytechic school (*Polytechnicum*). How many of them then enter the Polytechnicum? I next inquired. About three out of every hundred who enter the lowest classes, answered the master. And what is done with the others—with those who leave the school early and engage in business—what should they do with their half learned algebraical rubbish and their trifle of Latin declensions and conjugations? I asked farther. Nothing, was the reply; we know the evil of it very well; for the sake of the few who reach the Polytechnicum a great number of scholars are every year sacrificed in the school."

We do not cite the foregoing statement merely to show that schools are not perfectly organized even in some parts of Germany. The truth is the difficulty to be got over, the reform to be effected is so serious and important that no body need wonder at the slowness of the progress anywhere. But our public schools cannot be said to accomplish all they may fairly be expected to accomplish so long as their organization renders it necessary to pursue a certain routine with all pupils, irrespective of the occupation by which they hope to earn a livelihood, or of their indicated talents and tastes. As Dr. WOODS remarked, "A failure to arouse the mind of the student and to communicate to him that knowledge which he may most need in life may be fatal to his whole future." Nor is it useless to agitate the subject. Though many years may elapse before the entire reform needed can be realized, there are changes in the right direction which may be made at once in every school, and which soon or later must at any rate precede the great consummation, when every boy and girl too, of a certain age, shall be made to feel, as they attend to the duties of their school, that they are fitting themselves to earn their bread and to live useful lives. At present few, we fancy, would contend that such views and anticipations are necessarily suggested even to the most thoughtful young folks by the familiar routine of their school day.

HARPERS' *Weekly* well observes that it was not until the Democrats had carried New Hampshire and Connecticut that the Southern cut-throats felt emboldened to recommence their war of extermination upon the blacks. As long as the Republican party was securely in power they knew they would be punished for any manifestation of their natural murderous proclivities, and they consequently held themselves in obedient reserve to the laws; but the moment it became apparent (to them) that there was a prospect of a reaction in favor of their natural allies, the Democracy, they took heart and began to persecute the blacks. Thus Democracy and lawlessness go together. There would have been no murders of innocent blacks in Tennessee or Louisiana if the murderers had not been encouraged to believe that the Democrats of the North were their true friends. Every lukewarm Republican can see, therefore, what will be the effect of permitting the natural enemies of order and peace to triumph; and it is not too much to say that a rousing Republican triumph at the elections in October and November will do more to restore peace and quietness to the South than can be accomplished by a standing army, be it never so strong.

A rather ominous thing happened to two Presidential aspirants in Cincinnati the other day. The carriage in which Governors Allen and Hendricks rode in the Exposition parade was driven by the leading undertaker of the city. Of course no one would be so cruel as to make sport of the political weakness to which the two Governors have reduced themselves by their lively gymnastics in attempting to keep on both sides of the currency question at the same time, but nevertheless we don't envy the heart of the man who arranged to have the undertaker drive that particular carriage.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Finis Polonia!

Don't go to the Black Hills. It would be Sioux-licidal folly.

Senator Thurman, of Ohio, is sick. The repudiation platform did it.

The business of all the Gulf ports, except New Orleans, is steadily increasing.

If negro suffrage is a failure in the South, what is white suffrage in New York city?

The "locust" plague has reached New York city. The policemen introduced it.

Butler's first campaign gun will reverberate through the granite quarries of Gloucester to-night.

Now, just think how we are over-shadowed again! China knew all about fish culture hundreds of years ago.

Hundreds of the farmers' rock fences in Missouri are, it has just been discovered, made of zinc ore. Think it o'er.

And now the Florida hotel keepers are getting their caravansaries in order for the anticipated influx of Northern guests.

Out West a life insurance company is called "her," a graceful tribute to the sex whose work is consolation after death.

Impudence run mad. Boucicault is going to rewrite "Macbeth" for Charlotte Cushman, and "Hamlet" for Edwin Booth.

The Hebrew New Year began last evening, and the event was duly celebrated by our Hebrew fellow citizens throughout the country.

The change in date and place of the Southern Republican Convention, October 13th, does not affect the object or scope of the assemblage.

The immigration at the port of New York for eight months of 1873, was 178,858. For eight months this year it is 108,824, a falling off of 70,034.

A disastrous experience. Three hundred millions is the estimated amount of defaulted interest on American securities held in Europe.

A church-yard prospect. They talk, now, of running Church instead of Tilden as the Gubernatorial candidate of the Democracy in New York.

"Old Honesty" Spinner appears to think of resigning. The other day he remarked that "he should be out of the way before Congress met again."

The New York and European steamship companies complain that the season has been a very poor one, not only for steerage but for first-class travel.

The Republicans have reduced the premium on gold from 25 to about 9 per cent., and if not interfered with will wipe out the remainder, presently.

"Fairs, fairs everywhere," pathetically exclaims a Western contemporary, "and no premiums offered for fools." Wont somebody give it a show?

The *American Register*, of Paris, recently got down in the mouth, financially speaking, and Dr. Evans, the famous Yankee dentist, purchased it for $35,000.

For the past week, and in some cases for two weeks past, there has been a steady falling off at both seaboard and interior points of the receipts of wheat.

Ex-Chaplain Newman, Inspector of Consulates, writes that he has seen the Garden of Eden. Why didn't he make his countrymen happy by staying there?

Singular! Every one of the Industrial Expositions now in blast in various cities, is "the most extensive and complete exhibition ever held in the country."

Whenever the Rochester *Express* has occasion to speak of Dana, it prints his initials in lower case, which makes his name exactly describe his nature—cad.

A public library, free to all citizens, is something that no modern American city can properly afford to be without. Even Pittsburgh will have one, some day.

A New Hampshire meteorologist predicts continued drouth till about the 1st of October, and soon afterward one of the most disastrous floods that ever occurred in New England.

An American newspaper correspondent in Persia has found some pieces of bricks which bear the monogram of Nebuchadnezzar. Probably those which he carried in his hat.

Notwithstanding the heavy duty, considerable quantities of Canadian salt are imported and sold at Buffalo and various points on the frontier from Ogdensburgh to Chicago.

The Postoffice Department decides that the pasting or gumming of a printed address on a postal card renders it unmailable as a postal card, and subjects it to letter-postage.

Iowa has been overrun with rattle-snakes, this season. It is attributed to the fact that the hogs, which heretofore were allowed to run at large, are now by law confined in fields or pens.

The Democratic National Committee declines to call a Convention to discourse in the name of the party, the outrages in the South. It would look two much like repudiation of ones self.

And now the English have a panic over that truly American bird, the mosquito. He has never been domesticated in England for certain, but this summer they think they have got him sure.

Tobacco is being cultivated with more or less success, to a much greater extent than ever before, in Alabama, Tennessee, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

Export transportation bonds, heretofore executed for periods of four or six months in the exportation of dutiable merchandise to Mexico and Canada, will in the future be executed to run for the period of one year.

Ex-Senator Boutwell has prepared a lecture for delivery before lyceums, in which he will propose a change in the naval system of the country, as a measure of peace, economy and the extension of American commerce.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has just decided that parents have the privilege of limiting and naming the studies their children shall pursue in the public school, subject to the limitation that they shall designate such studies as are taught in the school.

PERSONAL.

The Secretary of War and General Sherman expect to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, at Columbus, Ohio, next week. General Brisbee hopes to be able to attend the evening of the last day.

The Rochester *Democrat* notes the fact that three of the Hamilton College graduates have entered journalism, and goes on to say that "it is a hopeful sign that so many journalists regard a liberal education as a necessary preliminary to their professional duties."

An utterance of President Grant that Cap Cod people treasure as something brilliant, was elicited by the shying of his horses at a platform on which speeches were to be made, during his recent visit at Provincetown. "The horses, like me," said Ulysses, "are shy of platforms. I have seen so many of them that I almost abominate them."

During a recent visit to the famous Ausable chasm, near Keeseville, J. G. Holland, the author and poet, wrote the following stanza, which has never before been made public:

Once in a memorable swarm
Of natural enthusiasm
I visited "Au-sable chasm,"
To see its shapes of protoplasm.
But having insufficient "plasm"
To "do" the thing, I said "dis-em."
P. S.—Send stamps for extra verses and has'm.

A writer in the Providence *Journal* says that when Henry Ward Beecher was nineteen years old and in college, he took a district school at Hopkinton, but the scholars soon made up their minds that he was not up to his work, and that they would get rid of him. Assembling one morning early at the school house, they made a barrel of snowballs, and when the teacher arrived they greeted him with such a volley that he took to his heels, and it was the last that was seen of him in Hopkinton that winter. Ex-Governor Claflin was one of his pupils. Fletcher Webster, son of Daniel, taught the school the next winter, and though a younger man than Mr. Beecher, they did not get rid of him so easily.

When Jeff. Davis was confined in Fortress Monroe, one D. E. Moore, an Iowa soldier, who was one of the guard, stole from him a photographic album containing family photographs and those of his staff, and distinguished Confederates with him. Although every effort was made it could not be discovered at the time who had taken the book. Some time last month D. E. Moore mailed a letter from Waterloo, Iowa, to a person at Reno, in this State, offering the album for sale, fixing the price at forty-five dollars, this being the price Moore claimed Barnum had on a previous occasion offered him. The Erie man, instead of responding to Moore, sent the letter to Jefferson Davis. Davis wrote to ex-Senator George W. Jones, of Iowa, at Dubuque, sending him the letter, and asking him to get the album if possible. Moore was found in Iowa county, and the album seized from him under a writ of replevin by an officer. The trial as to the right to the property has been postponed to the 15th instant, in order to give Davis time to furnish the evidence of his right and title to it.

JAY COOKE & CO.

The Difficulties Encountered in Settling Up the Immense Estate.

From an article in the Philadelphia *Press* of the 10th inst., we glean the following facts in regard to the winding up of the affairs of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co.: The failure of the firm was announced on the 18th of September, 1873, but it was not until the 25th of November following that the adjudication in bankruptcy and the appointment of Mr. Edwin M. Lewis as receiver occurred, the intervening time being occupied in efforts to keep the estate out of the Marshal's hands and to put it in charge of the debtors themselves for liquidation. In January, 1874, Mr. Lewis was appointed trustee, and with him a creditor committee of five, largely interested, to wind up affairs as soon as possible. In February, while Mr. Lewis filed his account as receiver, he had paid off $1,250,000 of secured debts out of money realized from assets pledged for their payment, and had $150,000 left over the appraisement. Since then he has been selling such assets as could, in the opinion of the committee, be disposed of without too great a sacrifice. On the 7th of May, funds had so far accumulated as to warrant the declaration of a dividend of five per cent. in cash. This was done, and the committee also authorized the distribution among the creditors who so desired, of a share of each class of stocks and bonds among the assets, say fifty per cent. of their debts in Northern Pacific gold-bearing seven-thirty bonds, and the other securities in like proportion to the amount of the debt and the amount on hand. Many of the large creditors accepted this proposition, and under its operation the amount of liabilities will be materially reduced. It was expected that the order for the payment of the dividend and distribution of the stocks would be made within two or three weeks; but owing to the difficulties encountered in making out a list of the creditors and the amount each was to receive, it was not until the 10th of July that the Register was able to furnish a list of proved claims to the trustee.

And now again came up a serious question which had been overlooked. It was originally supposed that the individual debts were so small in amount that practically no distinction would have to be made in the account, but that all the funds coming into the trustee's hands could be applicable to the debts of the firm. Latterly, however, claims to a very large amount against the individual estates of the partners have been brought to the trustee's and committee's notice, which render necessary a thorough separation of the accounts and of the amounts realized from the different classes of assets. The most important example of these claims on the funds in bank, on the ground that they are liable in the first instance as individual assets, is one made by the First National bank of Washington, of which several members of the firm were shareholders. Mr. Stanton, the receiver of that bank, claims that under the national banking act, Mr. Cooke and his partners are liable to contribute out of their individual property rateably to the losses of the bank according to the amount of their stock. Now, as the cash on hand, some seven or eight hundred thousand dollars, is in great measure the product of individual securities, and is therefore of course primarily applicable to individual debts, such as this is claimed to be by the bank, the firm creditors can at this stage of the proceedings only receive dividends from firm funds. The marshalling of the assets which is thus required will probably necessitate appeals to the court upon several points, as, owing to the fact that individual securities are in many cases pledged for firm debts, considerable difficulty arises in making the discriminations.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Four hundred more Mormons sailed last week from Liverpool.

Rev. J. B. Lucas will enter upon his labors in his new charge (Manchester) on Sabbath.

Rev. W. H. Phipps will preach in the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, South Side, on Sabbath.

Rev. W. R. Cowl, recently appointed to Sharpsburgh Methodist Church, will enter upon his duties as pastor on Sabbath.

Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, Chancellor elect of the Syracuse University, will be formally inaugurated on Thursday September 25.

Rev. Alexander Clark, editor *Methodist Recorder*, has gone to the Illinois Conference to represent the general interests of his church.

Rev. George Trask, so well known for his zealous opposition to the use of tobacco, is seventy-eight years old. He is healthy and active.

Rev. A. Rittenhouse, elected to a Professor's chair in Dickinson College, pastor of the Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia, has declined.

Rev. John Eliot Wright, formerly pastor of the church of Greenville, Pa., has received a call to the church of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati.

Rev. Henry Furlong, a well-known member of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church, died on the 29th of August, aged seventy-eight.

Rev. E. A. Brindly, who for three years has been pastor of Grace Church, Sharpsburg, will enter upon his pastorial work at East Liverpool Ohio, on Sabbath.

Rev. Thos. B. McKee, of the Mansfield Presbytery, has received a unanimous call from the U. P. congregation of Sterling Valley, N. Y., in the Presbytery of Caledonia.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Homestead, will soon be ready for dedication. It is a beautiful building, and will add to the religious interests of the community.

Rev. J. S. Malone, who seceded from the Protestant Episcopal Church and accepted a call to the Reformed Episcopal Church in this city, formerly belonged to the M. E. Church, South.

Rev. Wm. Coleman's church, First United Presbyterian congregation, South Side, have made quite extensive improvements on their building, and now have an attractive place of worship.

Rev. L. Maguire, pastor of Bingham Street Methodist Episcopal Church, received into full relation with his church, last Sabbath, some sixty persons—the fruits of the revival last winter.

Rev. J. W. Ellis, late pastor of the Third Church, this city, has gone to Lincoln, Neb., as Missionary. We learn that he will have the oversight of the Missionary work in that section of country.

Rev. David Jones, who for five years past has been pastor of the Methodist Church, New Brighton, returns to his people respected not only by his own people, but the entire community. He is worthy of the esteem of all.

A Methodist Episcopal Conference in Rome is announced. Twenty preachers were present, representing as many centers of religious labor, and reporting 1,000 communicants, 111 probationers, 472 Sabbath school scholars and 555 day scholars.

Spurgeon, in referring to the tendency of people, as they prosper and get up in the world, to seek after the fashionable places of worship, said: "They give up their father's religion and their noble heritage for the sake of being patted on the back by nobodys."

A committee appointed by the last Protestant Episcopal General Convention to report upon a plan for the division of the church into provinces, similar to those of the Church of England and the Roman Catholic, have issued a circular proposing a plan to meet the case.

Rev. Patrick Fairbairn, D. D., Principal of the Free Church College, Glasgow, Scotland, died on the 13th of August, in the seventieth year of his age. He was a very able man, and long one of the leading ministers of his denomination. He visited this country seven years since.

Rev. Mr. Ewing, of the United Presbyterian Mission in Egypt, cabled a message that he and his fellow missioners at Alexandria would resign if their salaries were fixed at the lower rates proposed by the Board. The Board revoked this action, but accepted Mr. Ewing's resignation.

Prof. F. W. Newman has astonished his friends and the public by appearing as the champion of Christianity. He contributes to the June number of *Fraser's Magazine* a review of the Rev. F. E. Abbot's "The Impeachment of Christianity," which is pronounced a complete refutation of Abbot's opinions.

Bishop Haven delivered a beautiful eulogy on Charles Sumner in Boston, recently. This Bishop spoke for an hour, giving an elaborate portraiture of Sumner's character, which sparkled with gems of rhetoric. It is to be published in a volume of eulogies with that of Carl Schurz, G. W. Curtis and N. P. Banks.

Rev. Henry Furlong, one of the oldest ministers of the Baltimore Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church, who traveled in his earlier years in Pennsylvania, and was stationed in Pittsburgh when the old Baltimore Conference included Pittsburgh, recently died in Baltimore. He entered the ministry fifty-seven years ago.

Rev. Wm. Collier, who for over fifty years has been actively engaged in the Ministry, was superannuated by the Pittsburgh Conference at its late session in Connellsville, at his own request. Dr. Collier will go to his pleasant home at Sharpsburg, where his two children will be near him—Judge Collier and Mrs. Scott.

The statistics of the Presbyterian Church, South, for 1874 are just published. There are 12 Synods, 64 Presbyteries, 1,056 ministers, 1,764 churches—an increase of nearly 200—109,956 communicants. The total contributions for 1873 amount to $1,111,461. The property has been postponed to the 15th instant, in order to give Davis time to furnish the evidence of his right and title to it.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. A. G. OLMSTED, of Potter.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,
HON. E. M. PAXSON, of Philadelphia.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
GENERAL HARRISON ALLEN, of Warren.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
COLONEL R. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. MCCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, JR., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN MCQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Take Courage, Invalids.

Pain and weakness produce despondency, and the invalid who is laboring under bodily torture, debility and mental depression at the same time is indeed in a pitiable condition. But let all who are thus situated take heart. A balm is provided, both for their physical and mental infirmities, in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Among the commonest sources of pain, uneasiness and melancholy are the diseases which affect the stomach, the liver, the alimentary canal, the nerves and the muscles, such as dyspepsia, bilious disorders, constipation, headache, hysteria, and rheumatism, all of which yield readily to the regulating, invigorating and purifying influence of this peerless vegetable tonic, stimulant and restorative. Take courage, sorrowful invalids; you will find the help you need in Hostetter's Bitters.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6th of November 1st to May 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
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FAMILY MEDICINES.

THE LARGEST STOCK
OF
HAIR BRUSHES,
COMBS, PUFFS,
SACHET POWDERS,
CLOTHES, TOOTH AND
NAIL BRUSHES, FINE SOAP,
IMPORTED PERFUMES,
COSMETICS AND
FANCY ARTICLES
GENERALLY,
AT
Joseph Browne's Drug Store,
Corner of Penn Avenue and Sixth St.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE CO.,
43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.
W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

EDUCATIONAL.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN,
REMOVED TO NEW ROOMS,
Wood St., Sixth Ave. and Liberty St.
School will be resumed on SEPTEMBER 14TH, at which time punctual attendance of pupils is requested.
Instruction will be given in Drawing and Painting, in Oil and Water Colors, &c., to Ladies who do not desire the full course.
For terms and information apply to the Principal, at the School Rooms during the first week of September, from 10 till 2 o'clock daily.
HUGH NEWELL, Principal.

BISHOP BOWMAN INSTITUTE,
A Collegiate School for Young Ladies,
No. 62 GRANT STREET,
The next Session will begin on MONDAY, September 7th. The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. German is taught by Prof. Leonhart, French by Prof. Danse, each four lessons a week, and Music by Prof. Rohbeck. For admission or information, apply to the Rector,
REV. R. J. COOTER, A. M.

LADIES' SEMINARY,
BLAIRSVILLE, PA.
Fall Session opens THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10TH. For Catalogues, please address
7ths J. JEWETT PARKS.

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.
This Institute has been in operation for thirty-eight years. The number of pupils is limited. Its location is pre-eminently healthy, is central and is easily reached from Baltimore and Washington cities. For Circulars address
MRS. R. H. ARCHER,
Ellicott City Postoffice, Maryland.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS,"
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
FOR BOYS.
Rev. J. P. HUGHES,
7ths PRINCIPAL.

SELECT SCHOOL.
THE MISSES MACRUM
Will Reopen their School for Girls and Boys, on MONDAY, September 7th, at No. 69 North Diamond, Allegheny. Early application should be made by the Friends and patrons, at the Rooms, for tuition. 7ths

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PA.—(For Boarders only.) Session opens Wednesday, September 9th. Location healthful; Grounds ample; Buildings commodious; Course of Studies extensive. Thorough Instruction in Civil and Mechanical Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to CHARLES H. PARKER, Esq., 72 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
COL. THEO. HYATT, President.

ESTD 1858.
DOOLEY'S
YEAST POWDER
THE STANDARD BAKING POWDER
IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
PREPARATION EVER
OFFERED FOR MAKING
—BREAD—
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is perfectly Pure and Wholesome.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Full Weight Cans.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes Elegant Biscuits and Rolls.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes delicious Muffins, Griddle Cakes, Corn Bread, &c.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Makes all kinds of Dumplings, Pot-Pies, Cakes and Pastry, nice, light and healthy.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the best, because perfectly pure.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is the Cheapest, because full weight.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Be sure to ask for
Dooley's Yeast Powder
And do not be put off with any other kind.
Dooley's Yeast Powder
Is put up in Tin Cans of various sizes, suitable for Families, Boarding Houses, Hotels Restaurants and River, Lake and Ocean Vessels on short or long Voyages.
The market is flooded with Cheap, Inferior Baking and Yeast Powders of light or short weight. DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER is warranted full strength and full weight.
Sold at Wholesale and Retail, generally throughout the United States, by dealers in Groceries and Family Supplies.
DOOLEY & BROTHER
MANUFACTURERS
69 NEW ST. NEW YORK.

DRY GOODS.

NOW READY!
NEW
FALL DRY GOODS!
AT
A. D. McKEE'S,
No. 59 Market St.
EVERY DEPARTMENT NOW CONTAINS
Choice Seasonable Goods.
New Fall Dry Goods!
GREAT
Closing Out
SALE!
$125,000
WORTH OF
Dry Goods
Marked Down to Close Out!
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Marked Down the Prices of their Large Stock of Dry Goods with a view to Close Out, preparatory to Removing to their New Store in the Fall.
Buyers in want of Goods will find this a rare opportunity to purchase Choice Goods, at Low Prices, as many Goods will be sold
REGARDLESS OF COST.
The Stock is now Complete in Every Department.
To Secure Choice Seasonable Goods it will be necessary to call early.
A choice lot of Pure Silk Warp Hernanis reduced from $1 25 to $1 00 per yard.
Black French Silks, from $1 50 to $1 25 per yard.
Black Alpacas, from 50c to 37 1-2c per yard.
Chintzes, from 31c to 20c per yard.
Fancy Dress Goods, from 25c to 15c per yard.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.
NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

DISSOLUTION.
DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between W. A. HEIMBERGER and W. A. LOGAN, as Hatters and Furriers, under the name and style of
HEIMBERGER & LOGAN,
At 99 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 9th day of September, A. D. 1874.
All debts contracted by said Partnership are to be paid, and all accounts due the same to be collected by W. A. HEIMBERGER, who will continue the business at the same place

THE
Union Banking Co
Cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital, - - $700,000.
We offer our services to Banks, Bankers, Merchants and Manufacturers of Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania desiring an Eastern Correspondent.
Remittances acknowledged on day of receipt, accounts rendered monthly, and all business sent us will receive prompt and personal attention.
JAMES A. HILL, Cashier.
N. C. MUSSELMAN, President.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, September 11, 1874.

In a recent board meeting of one of our city banks, a question arose as to the date of the maturity of a note made payable, as follows:

"On the 5-8 of January we promise to pay, etc."

It was alleged on the one part that the note became due and payable on the 11th of January, as the three days of grace would not have expired until that date, while on the other hand, the position was taken that as the intention of the drawers was plainly to make the maturity as of January 8th fixed, the paper accrued on that day and could then be presented for payment and if refused properly protested for non-payment.

We have taken some trouble to assure ourselves as to the law upon this point, and find that the note matures legally and beyond question upon January 8th. If the payment was announced as to be made say January 8-10, it would still mature on January 8, and payment could then be lawfully demanded.

The first day upon which such an instrument is named payable, fixes its maturity, then the three days of grace are added; thus, if the paper was worded "On January 1st, February 1st, I promise to pay, &c." the last day of grace would be January 4th, and on that day it could be protested. Then the maker of a note issues it he has the option of making it payable at a specified time, failing in which, the earliest date named indicates its maturity, in the absence of other specifications, and from the earliest date, the three days of grace commence to run.

We have before had occasion to refer to the operation of the new currency law with regard to redemption agencies. The Comptroller, in a letter addressed to the Cashier of the of the Commercial National Bank of Chicago, has stated his construction of the act and gives his views as follows: "The reserve upon circulation is abolished, but the National banks are required to keep a reserve upon deposits as provided in sections 31 and 32 of the National Bank Act, a certain proportion of which must be kept on hand, and a certain per proportion with their reserve agents the cities referred to."

That is to say, according to the interpretation of the law by the Comptroller, banks in cities of redemption may keep one-half their reserve in New York, and banks other cities may keep three-fifths of their reserve with their agents in redemption cities.

Exceptions have been taken upon some grounds to this ruling of the Comptroller the Currency, and other constructions the law have been declared to be the correct ones, but as the arbiter in these matters, clothed with temporary authority at least, and his opinion upon the subject almost as binding, and in practice really more so, than even the law itself.

We are induced to refer to this question at present, by reason of queries having arisen to the proper reading of the law, among one of the banks in our own community, and it is for their satisfaction that the above notation from the Comptroller's letter is produced. The whole consideration will found more fully in the financial columns of the COMMERCIAL, under date of July 18, 1874.

In compliance with the request of a number of the stockholders of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the Board of Directors of the bank have resolved to recommend to the stockholders a change from individual liability to a chartered institution, and in compliance with article thirteenth of their constitution they have called a meeting of the stockholders, to be held at their new bank-house on Tuesday, January 12th, 1875, between and a half o'clock, P. M.

From the New York *Post* we gain the following important information concerning the stock market:

So far as railroads are concerned, it is control that the gross earnings of many of the roads show an increase. If the Stock Exchange applied the railroads having securities on sale to furnish statements of earnings and expenses monthly, it is believed that it would be seen that the net income of the principal roads is larger than last year. As we have already noticed the Pennsylvania Railroad increased its net earnings over $2,000,000 per year; we hope soon to be able to give official figures. All through the country business has been remarkably active, and the trade in groceries, with a sugar-crop falling, is advancing tendency. Country trade was generally rather inactive, with a very steady, and no changes of importance to note except in potatoes, which declined a little under the influence of heavy receipts. Otherwise the market is not materially changed since our last report.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	22,000
Wheat, bush	70,000
Corn, bush	242,000
Oats, bush	160,000
Barley, bush	21,000
Rye, bush	3,000
Pork, bbls	683
Lard, tcs and bbls	179
Beef, bbls	1,000
Cut meats, pkgs	2,000
Butter, pkgs	2,000
Cheese, pkgs	1,000
Eggs, pkgs	1,000
Hay, bales	150
Hops, bales	251

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers charge an advance. Sales of grain, unless specified to the contrary, are free in elevator charges.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The volume of transactions in round lots was rather checked to-day by the firmness of the holders of corn and oats, who insist on prices just above the views of buyers. Wheat was rather active at unchanged prices. We quote choice Kentucky and Illinois white wheat at $1 25@$1 27½; Pennsylvania and Ohio white wheat $1 20@$1 25; red $1 15@$1 19. Shelled corn is strong and prices are higher. Holders are very firm in their views, nearly all of them asking 60c for high-mixed and low mixed or a report of one sale at that figure, but it was not well understood. Yesterday afternoon and early to-day, sales were made at 58@59c, but in the afternoon, we heard of no sales below 59c. The market closed fairly quotable at 58@59c for high mixed and yellow; low mixed 56@57c; ear is scarce and there were no transactions; prices are irregular ranging from 58@59c for prime yellow. Oats also continued the upward movement. Sales were made at the close of yesterday's business at 56½@57c, but to-day prices advanced, and in the afternoon quite a were nearly all holding at 60c; sales were made a little below that figure, however, and the market is fairly quotable at 58@59c for white; 56@57c for mixed. Rye is steady at about 95c. Barley is rather nominal at $1 15@1 20. We note sales as follows:

1 car Ohio white wheat, in sacks	$1 20
1 car red winter wheat, in sacks	1 15
1 car white winter wheat	1 15
2 cars red winter wheat	1 15
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed, on track	60
2 cars shelled corn, high mixed	60
1 car shelled corn, high mixed	59
1 car oats, prime white	59
1 car oats, Ohio white, on track, buyer to furnish sacks	55
1 car oats, Ohio white	56
1 car oats, mixed	56

FLOUR—There continues to be a fair activity in the jobbing trade at unchanged prices. We quote as follows: St. Louis $7 50@$8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota do $6 75@6 87½; fancy roller flour $8 75@9 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; oat meal $5 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl; corn meal $3 50@3 75 ₱ bbl; millers' are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75 ₱ bbls; No. 1 red wheat $7 00; No. 2 red wheat $6 50; in sacks 50c off ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is unchanged. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $23 00@24 00 ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior $18 00@20 00. On the Allegheny wagon hay was in moderate supply and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $22 00@23 00; No. 2 do $20 00@22 00; inferior to common $20 00@24 00.

MILL FEED—The market is quiet. We quote bran at 90@95c ₱ cwt; sacks $1 00@1 30 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 00@1 10 ₱ cwt; chopped feed at $1 00@1 00 ₱ cwt; oil meal at $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

MALT—The market is unchanged. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 20@1 30; Western do $1 10@1 15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Receipts continue light, and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows: $2 25@3 25 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 00@1 50 for common.

APPLE BUTTER—Quotations are at 7½@8c ₱ gallon.

BUTTER—The market is firm and prices on choice grades are steady. We quote choice 22@23c; prime 20@21; common 16@18c.

BEANS—The market is quiet. Prime white navy beans are quoted at $2 00@2 75; medium $2 10@2 50; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BRESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@33c; dark 28@30c; mixed 30@31c.

BROOM CORN—We quote Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

CABBAGE—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote at 10@12c for Ohio factory; Western Reserve dairy 12½@13c; Swiss 17@18c.

CRAB APPLES—Are dull at $1 00 ₱ box.

CHEESE—The demand for cheese to market is easy at about 17@18c ₱ dozen for strictly fresh. Receipts are quite liberal.

CRACKERS—The market is liberally supplied, and prices tend downward. We quote at $4 50@4 75 ₱ 100 lbs for Pittsburg; $5 00@5 50 ₱ 100 lbs for Philadelphia.

FEATHERS—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 62½@65c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@30c, as to quality.

GAME—Quail, $2 ₱ dozen, as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady, with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Receipts are considerably decreased, being 5 boat-rates to-day, a falling off from the previous day of 6 cars. We quote choice $2 00@2 25; prime $1 00@1 75; common 50c@$1 00. The receipts for the past two weeks are 6,312 crates.

PEARS—We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box for domestic.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 ₱ box for domestic; California red plums were very dull to-day, at $3 00 ₱ crate.

POTATOES—There is still a large amount of potatoes coming in, the receipts to-day being 2,500 bushels. Prices are lower, ranging in round lots. We quote at 35@40c for car lots on track; from store at $2 75@3 00 ₱ bbl for choice; $1 75@2 25 for common.

SEEDS—Timothy seed is stronger and higher. We quote round lots at $3 10@3 15 ₱ bush; in a jobbing way at $3 25@3 30. Flax seed is firmer, active at about $1 10 ₱ bush; clover seed rather quiet at $6 00@7 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Are in good supply and prices are easy. We quote Jerseys at $3 50 ₱ bbl; Baltimores $3 00@3 50.

GROCERIES.

The market is moderately active. Sugars are firm, tending upward, while coffees are easy. Prices are as follows:

Green Coffees.		*Japan*	35c@ 1 00
Fancy	23½c	Oolong	28c@ 85c
Choice	22½c	Fancy	@1 00
Prime	22 c	Souchong	28c@ 55c
Good	20 c	*Molasses.*	
Java	33 c	Strictly choice N O	38c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	35c
Rio, in bags	25 c	Prime	30c
Rio, in bulk	25½c	Demerara	45@70c
Java	38 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	75c
Standard A	11½c	Sugar drips	65c
Standard B	11 c	Lower grades	45@55c
Standard extra C	10½c	*Rice.*	₱ lb.
Standard hards	11½c	Choice Carolina	6@6c
Franklin extra C	10½c	Prime	5½c
American extra C	9½c	Rangoon	7½c
Refining	9 c	*Rations*	
Porto Rico	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 40
Teas.		Layers, ₱ lb	9½c
Young Hyson	50c@1 00	Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@ 1 25	Prunes	13@15c
Imperial	35c@ 1 00		

PROVISIONS,

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged, as follows: Canvassed, ₱ lb, 10½@10¾c; breakfast bacon, clear, 15c; dried beef, canvassed, 16½@16c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $7 00; boneless shoulders, ₱ lb, 10¼@10½c; rib sides, do, 13@13½c; clear rib sides, do, 13½@13¾c; clear sides, do, 13@13½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $16 50; prime lard, refined for summer use, in tcs, ₱ lb, 15¼c; ½ bbls, do, 15½c; 5-lb packets, do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 16½c; in 5-lb caddies, do, 16½c; in 3-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 5-lb pails, do, 17½c; in 6-lb do, 17½c.

FISH—The market is moderately active with prices steady at the following quotations.

No. 1 extra mess	New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbls $22 00	Georges, cod	5 50
No. 1 mess do	21 00	medium, ₱ 100	6 00
Extra No. 1 shore	18 00	Lake trout	7 25
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	White fish	7 50
No. 1 bay	14 00	Lake herring	5 00
Extra No. 2	13 00	Labrador herring	7 50
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 18@19c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, $1 05@1 10 ₱ gallon; No. 1, 92@96c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

TALLOW—Soles at 7@7½c ₱ ℔ for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALE—$2 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale—$4 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in bbls or kins of 22 gallons, $21 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hhds, 83 gallons, $62 50@65 00; in cases, 4 dozen bottles, $20 75. WM. Youngert's India pale ale, in cases of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz; Caswell, Hazard & Co.'s ginger ale $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The market is firm. We quote alcohol at $2 42½@2 45; highwines $1 00 ₱ gal; Cincinnati, Louisville and Western whiskies, common $2 00@2 25; choice $2 50@3 00; fine $3 00@3 50; extra $4 00@4 50; old Bourbon $5 00@6 00; Monongahela $2 50@3 00; Rye $2 50@3 00.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

BROOM CORN—Market quiet. We note sales of hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—Is unchanged. We quote as follows: Choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms $4 00@4 25; whisps $1 50@1 75 ₱ dozen.

CANDLES—Are quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 22½@23c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 20@20c, as to quality.

CANDY—Stick, 8½@9c ₱ lb; wholesale, $4 ₱ box; standard, 9@10c ₱ lb; wholesale, $3 ₱ box.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—Receipts are considerably decreased, being 5 boat-rates to-day, a falling off from the previous day of 6 crates

CITY MATTERS.

Returns Under the Fee Bill.

The returns from the various county officers under the fee bill, for the month of August, show a net profit to the county of $2,219 93. There were slight losses in the office of Clerk of the Courts and Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

Home for Aged Women.

The managers of this noble charity will hold their third anniversary on Thursday, October 1st, when dinner will be served at the Home, Edgewood station, from one to four o'clock. Tickets can be had for fifty cents each. The friends of the institution are earnestly invited to give it their countenance and support on this occasion.

Bargains in Watches and Jewelry.

John Stevenson's Sons, in consequence of the recent death of their father, and in order to settle up the estate, are now disposing of their entire stock of watches and jewelry, at their warehouse, No. 63 Market street. The goods are being disposed of at a great sacrifice, and those who wish to secure bargains in watches, jewelry or silver ware, should call and examine the goods.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The fall term of the Pittsburgh Female College has opened with an unusually large attendance of pupils, while many more have notified the President of their coming. The attendance promises to be the largest of any previous session, and the work for the excellent faculty will be all the more interesting and successful. The classes will be fully organized early the coming week, and those who intend to enter are requested to make immediate application.

The Free Methodist Meetings.

The meetings held in the public school house, at Belleville, adjoining the borough of Braddock, continue with unabated interest. Rev. F. R. Hunt, whose ministrations have been heretofore noticed in these columns, still continues to preach to crowded houses. Meetings will be held this (Saturday) evening, at half-past o'clock, and to-morrow (Sunday) at half-past ten, morning, and half-past seven, evening.

Notes on Advertising.

To cure dull times—apply an advertisement to the afflicted part.

A sign board can't tell anything. It takes an advertisement to do that.

All who advertise do not get rich, but prudence few get rich without it.

The world is full of advertising, yet every one wants to see what is new.

The world's memory is short. It will forget you if you do not jog it frequently.

Early to bed and early to rise will all be in vain if you don't advertise.

The world is sure to find out an honest man; but it will find him out a great deal quicker if he advertises.

Our Roads.

A special meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. G. Herron in the chair.

Ordinances were ordained to be prepared and presented to Councils for the grading and paving of Cratt avenue, and for the opening of Notley street.

An ordinance authorizing the vacating of a township road at the intersection of Thirty-third street and Herron avenue was referred to the City Solicitor.

Mr. Meyran from the Street Committee appeared before the committee and asked that the Road Commissioner of the first road district be directed to have paved that portion of the intersection of 5th avenue and Junonville street.

On motion of Mr. Scully the Commissioner was directed to comply with the request.

On motion adjourned.

The Temperance Movement.

The branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union held a meeting last evening in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian Church, Rev. F. H. Noble. The attendance was rather slim and the proceedings dull, yet there was a showing of earnest, determined work.

Mrs. Robison occupied the chair and Mrs. Hill acted as Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Hunter, of the *Christian Advocate*, after which Mrs. Hill made a statement of the objects of the branch. It was to bring to the Temperance cause those who objected to the street or crusading movement. It was the intention to hold mass meetings in different churches at least once a week and to visit families suffering from strong drink, as well as rum sellers.

After prayer by members of the branch, Gen. Lane addressed the meeting, which was followed by Mr. French and Mrs. VanHorn.

City Roads.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Road Committee of Pittsburg Council was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Herron in the chair.

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the grading, paving and curbing of Craft-avenue from Fifth avenue to about 120 feet south of Niagara street.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Engineer to prepare specifications for the work, the paving to be of small cobble stone and the gutter of flag stones.

An ordinance was also ordered to provide for the opening of Notley-street from Hazlewood avenue to Aztec avenue.

An ordinance for the vacation of a portion of a township road north of Herron avenue and West of Thirty-third street was referred to the City Attorney.

On motion, the Road Commissioner of the First District was instructed to lay pavement at the intersection of Fifth avenue and Junonville street.

Adjourned.

Morris and Brown.

Yesterday morning Evan Morris received the articles of agreement for his race with George Brown, of Halifax. The articles cover two pages of foolscap, and are the same as those which governed the Schaef-Brown contest this season at Springfield, with the exception that the turning buoys are placed twenty-five feet apart, instead of forty feet. The paper is signed by Brown and two witnesses, and at about two o'clock in the afternoon Morris signed the document in presence of a large party of oarsmen, Pat Luther and Charles Manning signing as subscribing witnesses. The documents were mailed from the office of T. M. Magee, Esq., in the afternoon, and the match is therefore made. Morris left last evening, accompanied by Pat Luther and John Siebert, for St. Johns. The boat in which he will row is the "Robt. Liddell," the English boat which was built for James Renforth, the English champion. It is the boat in which Pat Luther has won all his races.

School Teachers and Their Salaries.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In your issue of Friday, "A Conscience Paid Teacher," attempts to hold up ridicule a "professional gentleman" who recently lectured before the Teachers' Institute on the subject of "Teachers' Salaries." The unfortunate part of the communication is that in so far as it attempts to state the ideas and language of the lecture it is wholly and entirely erroneous. The "professional gentleman" does not and never did hold the opinions or use the language imputed to him, and "A Conscience Paid Teacher" ought to know him well enough to be aware of this fact. The branch of the subject discussed did not call for any opinion whether the present salaries are too high or too low, nor were the "rich rewards of an approving conscience" eloquently set forth or alluded to.

The diversity among teachers in respect to education, capacity and zeal was discussed, the speaker contending that salaries should be paid according to the amount and character of the labor performed. Nearly the whole of the lecture was read from manuscript. The following extract will show that the "professional gentleman" said anything but what "A Conscience Paid Teacher" imputes to him:

"I believe that diversity (referred to above) to be so strongly defined as to cry aloud for distinct recognition in a just and equitable salary system, for quality enters as freely into commercial values as quantity. The incentive of such wares is to make them a better price. The claim to a higher salary for the same work should be merit. Increased exactness, zeal and devotion should be encouraged. *Reputation and compliments are not alone sufficient, for they never go any far toward rewarding a hungry man.* Rather let the encouragement be real and substantial. Let the teacher labor incessantly, if he will, each day adding to his knowledge, enlarging his experience, increasing his capacity for good work, improving the discipline of his school, carrying on his pupils by more and more perfect stages of progression in physical and mental improvement, and this will be assured that his reward will be something better and higher than his who stands in a rut with his school where it was a twelve month ago, and where it is likely to remain for a twelve month to come."

"A Conscience Paid Teacher" can now apologize.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Florence's benefit was magnificent. The house was crowded in every part by an enthusiastic audience, and the performance was exceptionally good. "The Ticket of Leave Man" may be said to be, in the best sense of the term, the property of Mr. Florence. There certainly could be no proper presentation of it without him. His *Rob Brierly* is one of the most consummate pieces of character acting now on the stage. We are glad to say, in addition, that its support was most excellent. The piece has never been more satisfactorily given.

At the matinee to-day, the drama of "Eileen Oge" will be given for the last time. "The Ticket of Leave Man" and "The Returned Volunteer" will be repeated in the evening, and on Monday evening the beautiful Irish drama of the "Colleen Bawn" will be performed. Mr. Florence has purchased the exclusive right to perform this piece in the United States.

Sanford's Old-Time Minstrels.

Monday evening the original Sanford opens at the Academy of Music with his celebrated old Opera Troupe. Singing the old familiar songs and dances are of the kind elderly people will remember to have enjoyed in their youth, and are, therefore, historically interesting, as well as intrinsically pleasant to see and hear. We call special attention to the fact that the prices are also of the *ante bellum* kind—a fact which will more fully and at length appear by a reference to our advertising columns. To give an idea of what the Sanfords do, we reproduce an extract from the Baltimore *American* of a recent date:

The notable feature of the entertainment offered by Mr. Sanford is what might be styled a reminiscence of minstrelsy. Mr. Sanford himself is well known as a pioneer of minstrel entertainments in this country, and his name gives to any enterprise in which he engages. He is now doing for minstrelsy what, last winter, Miss Kellogg did for the old music in her Old Folks' Concerts. The black-broadcloth-bearessed, diamond-ringed minstrel of the modern style is superseded by the old plantation style of checkered shirt and bone-span trousers, and the old-time end-men—tambo and bones—and their grotesque sallies and stolid gravities of the modern performance are abandoned for the tambo and bones and jokes, whose persistent hold upon the popular favor attests the abiding nature of their attractions, and for the plantation scenes and comedies, depicting the humorous and brighter side of a social condition, falling into the region of romance. Such plantation melodies as "I'm Old and Cold at My Home, My Old Kentucky Home, Floating Snow on the Cold Ground, Lubly Fenny, Lucy Neal, Tailer Gals, the Gals from the South, Mary Blane, Charleston Gals, Beautiful Dance, Gray Goose, Oh! Susanna, Town Races, Old Jawbone, etc., are rendered by a company of performers of experience and talent, comprising many names of especial note in the profession.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

There will be two performances at the popular Trimble's Varieties to-day, matinee and evening. At both all the company—and it is a large and talented one—will appear, in bills of fine character. The attendance continues to be large at all entertainments.

SOME FACTS ABOUT WATCHES.

The Total Number Returned for Allegheny County--Lamentable Scarcity of Time Pieces.

The tax on watches is—silver watch, fifty cents; gold watch, second rate, seventy-five cents, best gold lever watch, one dollar. This tax is assessed to make up, in part, the demands of the State upon the county; but it must be apparent to any one that the number of watches returned is far below what it should be. In a population of 220,000 we have, according to the Assessor's returns, 1,045 watches! There are over 78,000 taxables in the county, so that we have returned one watch for about every seventy-eight taxables!

The following is a list of the watches returned in the several districts, by the triennial assessors, and is published as a matter of curiosity. Our readers in the different districts named will be able to form opinions for themselves regarding the completeness of the work done by the assessors:

	Silver Watches.	Gold Watches.
First ward	2	38
Second ward	2	89
Third ward	11	81
Fourth ward	18	62
Fifth ward	2	38
Sixth ward	—	16
Seventh Ward	—	63
Eighth ward	—	70
Ninth ward	3	4
Tenth ward	9	14
Eleventh ward	4	49
Twelfth ward	—	14
Thirteenth ward	—	98
Fourteenth ward	59	107
Fifteenth ward	—	34
Sixteenth ward	1	23
Seventeenth ward	—	61
Eighteenth ward	6	32
Nineteenth ward	—	105
Twentieth ward	28	280
Twenty-first ward	5	54
Twenty-second ward	17	109
Twenty-third ward	10	85
Twenty-fourth ward	2	6
Twenty-fifth ward	10	63
Twenty-sixth ward	19	36
Twenty-seventh ward	2	9
Twenty-eighth ward	12	24
Twenty-ninth ward	—	7
Thirtieth ward	17	17
Thirty-first ward	—	1
Thirty-second ward	—	8
Thirty-third ward	—	5
Thirty-fourth ward	41	9
Thirty-fifth ward	—	—
Thirty-sixth ward	7	5
Thirty-seventh ward	—	—

	Silver Watches.	Gold Watches.
Allegheny.		
First ward	—	100
Second ward	33	200
Third ward	533	101
Fourth ward	—	114
Fifth ward	59	204
Sixth ward	2	44
Seventh ward	3	62
Eighth ward	20	9
Ninth ward	62	18
Tenth ward	—	23
Eleventh ward	9	83
Sewickley township	14	20
Bellevue borough	—	24
Millvale borough	5	28
Manchester borough	15	7
Sharpsburg borough	3	16
Parentum borough	4	10
Birdsboro	—	6
McKeesport	66	83
West Elizabeth borough	14	18
Elizabeth borough	7	20
Verona borough	—	21
Versailles borough	17	21
Chartiers borough	10	14
Wilkinsburg township	2	12
Penn township	11	13
Penn township	10	13
North Versailles township	24	23
South Versailles township	16	25
Reserve township	—	5
Ohio township	9	79
Leet township	9	43
Kilbuck township	28	30
Ross township	—	20
Sewickley township	3	2
Franklin township	5	4
Neville township	1	1
Chartiers township	8	24
Robinson township	32	14
Stowe township	16	18
Scott township	—	15
Lower St. Clair township	—	13
Upper St. Clair township	9	16
South Fayette township	18	12
North Fayette township	28	21
McCandless township	—	—
Union township	—	16
Baldwin township	17	21
Hampton township	4	2
Shaler township	1	2
Mifflin township	—	26
Marshall township	7	—
Findley township	16	3
South Park township	17	10
Snowden township	4	6
Crescent township	—	8
Patton township	25	25
Richland township	—	6
Pine township	1	1
Jefferson township	—	4
Elizabeth township	29	10
Lincoln borough	15	3
Forward township	13	18
Fawn township	1	5
Harrison township	16	1
Indiana township	5	5
East Deer township	13	18
Wet Deer township	—	11
Total silver watches	416	
Total gold watches	629	
Grand total	1,045	

Twenty-four districts have gold watches which have no silver ones.

Three districts have silver but no gold watches, while the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh wards, Pittsburgh, and McCandless township, Allegheny, are without the article in any shape.

Penn township boasts of but a single ticker of each kind.

The Thirty-first ward, Pittsburgh, and Neville township gets along with one gold watch apiece, and Marshall township depends for its "time-o-day" on one solitary silver watch.

The highest number of gold watches returned by any one district is five hundred and thirty-three from the Third ward, Allegheny. The highest number of gold watches from any one district is three hundred and ninety-four from the Fifth ward, Allegheny. The largest number of both kinds, six hundred and thirty-seven, from the Third ward, Allegheny.

RESULTED FATALLY.

The Murray-White Shooting—Death of White—Information For Murder Made.

The particulars of the shooting of James White by Philip Murray at Zug's mills, a week ago, are still fresh in the recollections of our readers. A quarrel had existed between Philip Murray and James White. White, who was a helper in Zug's mill went to the house on Pike street, where Philip Murray and his brother Michael boarded, to get some one to help him in the mill. Finding Philip, he encountered Michael Murray, Philip's brother, and asked him to go to work for him. Michael refused and used language toward White which caused the latter to make an angry demonstration, and the murderous recklessness with which they are used.

Two men named John Parks and Wm. Warmen, had an altercation on Sarah street, near Twenty-sixth, in Birmingham, on the night of the shooting, which they sell as cheap as the cheapest. They also deal in books, stationery, notions, albums, pocket-books, etc., and always have on hand the latest magazines, literary and pictorial papers. Give them a call when you want anything in their line.

The manager of a French provincial theater has set a wholesome example which the profession might do worse than follow. Having received so many complaints from his patrons about the enormous height of the ladies' hats, he issued a notice in large letters on his playbills reading thus: "The manager begs that all good-looking ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience. The aged, the bald, and the plain-looking are not expected to comply with this request." From that night not a lady's hat or bonnet was to be seen in the theater, Messrs. Elister & Gottfield should try the experiment at the Opera House, by all means.

Superior Furniture.

For superior style and workmanship, we would recommend the furniture manufactured by Messrs. McLean & Co., Nos. 81 and 83 Liberty street. All articles warranted first-class.

BOILER INSPECTION.

Annual Report of County Inspector Russell--Result of the Years Work.

Mr. W. E. Russell inspector of steam boilers for Allegheny County has submitted his annual report to Governor Hartranft. Though brief it contains interesting statistics and some valuable hints to those who use steam. Considering the territory the inspector has to cover and the emoluments or his office he is entitled to credit for a large amount of labor. In addition to a statement of the number of boilers inspected he reports a classified list of those not in the condition required by law and gives also a full exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the office. It will be seen that the emoluments have allowed the inspector but one assistant and then his own salary is made less than a fair recompense. Persons or firms using steam should be ready at all times to have their boilers tested and examined so that the inspectors may make their annual rounds. Following is the report.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY CO. BOILER INSPECTOR, }
No. 12 SECOND AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa. }

To His Excellency, John F. Hartranft, Governor:

Sir—I have the honor to submit the following report of my labors during the year ending September 1, 1874, in the inspection of steam boilers in the county of Allegheny:

	Number.
Steam boilers inspected	1,344
Safety valves adjusted	762
Steam gauges tested	799
Boilers found without steam gauges	77
Boilers found overheated through negligence in not keeping sufficient quantity of water in them	30
Safety valves overloaded, subjecting boilers to dangerous pressure	55
Boilers in bad condition and repaired	101
Incompetent persons having charge of boilers	54
Boilers condemned	24
The different kind of repairs ordered and made as follows:	
New boiler plates or sheets	171
New mud drums or stand pipes	32
Boiler debris braced	30
Mud drums reinforced	15
New tubes	5
Flues repaired	15
Inefficient feeding apparatus for supplying boilers with water	9
Improperly constructed steam connections	6
Boilers having no mode or manner of water supply	3
Safety valves condemned as not being the proper size	6

During the past twelve months there has been two (2) steam boiler explosions in Allegheny county resulting in the loss of one life. The report of the same has already been submitted to you. These boilers were never reported to me before this occurrence, and our time has been so fully occupied in pursuing our duty in other places that we had not reached their location. The time occupied where boilers are miles apart is very great, saying nothing of the delay which, in many cases, grows out of the fact of parties not being ready to allow the inspection of their boilers at the time when my visit is made for that purpose. I have generally found a disposition on the part of steam users to aid me in the necessary investigations to ascertain the perfect safety of steam boilers in use, and this fact my inspections have been approved by them. Finally, I trust the report of the past twelve months may be satisfactory to you as I believe it is with those whose boilers I have inspected.

I respectfully submit the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the office for the year:

Total receipts	$3,732 00
Expenses—equipments, pumps, gauges, etc	$ 304 00
Furnishing office	54 00
Stationery	145 45
Advertising	152 00
Expense in performance of duty	394 00
Assistant's salary	1,800 00
	2,757 45
Balance to Inspector	$ 974 57

WM. E. RUSSELL, Inspector.

ABOUT TAXES.

A Way to Reduce the General Assessment—Enforce Full Collections—Tax Collectors to the Front.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we reported the fact that the Sixth ward, Forbes district, school board, after an examination of the list of exonerations made by the collector of 1872, had refused to grant the same and after pointing out a large number of persons who could be "brought to time" had ordered the book again into the collector's hands. Referring to this action the *Chronicle* of yesterday makes the following pertinent remarks:

The Forbes District School Board has furnished other boards an example which might be followed with considerable profit. At the meeting last evening the collector of that district presented a list of delinquent taxpayers and asked to be relieved from the responsibility of collecting the same. The members of the Board, instead of granting the request proceeded to examine the list, and succeeded in pointing to a large number of delinquents who were able and should be made to pay over the taxes assessed against them. The collector stated that he had made efforts, but was willing to try again.

In other departments the delinquent lists are not properly scrutinized, and in a simply an act of justice to those who do pay that exonerations shall not be made until it is shown to be impossible to make collections of the amounts due.

The case with which exonerations are secured, offers strong temptations to those who might be inclined to act dishonestly. Hundreds of assessments might readily be included in the list of "lost taxes," and afterwards collected and retained by the collectors. If all those who have authority would scrutinize their lists, and insist upon close collections, a very material reduction might be made in the aggregate tax levy.

THE EVER READY PISTOL.

One Man Tries to Shoot Another and Hits a Woman—Flight of the Criminal.

Last night, at about half-past nine o'clock, a shooting affair occurred in Brownstown, by which a woman was severely injured. The affair was another instance of the facility with which concealed weapons are brought from their concealment and used upon occasion, and the murderous recklessness with which they are used.

Two men named John Parks and Wm. Warmen, had an altercation on Sarah street, near Twenty-sixth, in Birmingham, on the night of the shooting, which they sell as cheap as the cheapest. They also deal in books, stationery, notions, albums, pocket-books, etc., and always have on hand the latest magazines, literary and pictorial papers. Give them a call when you want anything in their line.

The manager of a French provincial theater has set a wholesome example which the profession might do worse than follow. Having received so many complaints from his patrons about the enormous height of the ladies' hats, he issued a notice in large letters on his playbills reading thus: "The manager begs that all good-looking ladies will remove their hats for the accommodation of the rest of the audience. The aged, the bald, and the plain-looking are not expected to comply with this request." From that night not a lady's hat or bonnet was to be seen in the theater, Messrs. Elister & Gottfield should try the experiment at the Opera House, by all means.

Superior Furniture.

For superior style and workmanship, we would recommend the furniture manufactured by Messrs. McLean & Co., Nos. 81 and 83 Liberty street. All articles warranted first-class.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Increased Attendance—More Room Needed.

The first week of the present year of the High School was the busiest one since occupying the new building. There were four hundred and twenty pupils in attendance yesterday, which is about eighty more than this time last year. The Normal Department now numbers one hundred and one against sixty-five and the Commercial Department ninety-one against sixty on the roll this time last year. The Academical is about the same as last year. The rooms of the building are now all occupied, and the Commercial Department has grown out of its rooms, and seats about twenty, who are crowded out, in the lower hall.

As we have already intimated it will be necessary to dispossess the janitor of his rooms and provide accommodations for him elsewhere. Those who have heretofore found fault with the High School and doubted its popularity are very urgently requested to visit it. We understand that Chairman Harper of the Committee on High School has called a meeting for Monday next, to be held at the institution "to provide ways and means" to accommodate the pupils demanding and entitled to advanced education.

Arm Cut.

Mrs. Good and Mrs. Riclan, two neighbors residing in "Skunk Hollow," had a rowdy war yesterday, and words led to blows. At length Mrs. Good retreated into her house and locked the door. Mrs. Riclan attempted, without success, to follow, she kicked and pounded in vain at the door, and finally dashed her fist through one of the panes of glass in the sash that forms the upper part of the door. Her wrist and arm were frightfully cut by the broken glass, her hand being almost severed. It is feared that she will be permanently crippled by her self-inflicted injury. Dr. Lubfras was summoned to attend her.

Pittsburgh Monumental

Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second street.

ALEXANDER CASKEY.

Elegant Furniture at Auction.

Catalogues are now ready for the second Auction Sale of Henkels' celebrated make of Furniture at J. R. Cushing's warerooms, 196 Penn avenue. Sale to commence Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock.

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

Country Merchants

who deal in Drugs, Dyes, Medicines, Paints and Perfumery, will do well to remember that Charran & McKennan, S. Market street, are selling the above goods to dealers at exceedingly low prices. Their stock comprises every article in the Drug line sold in country stores, and as this firm has for a long time made a specialty of goods for that trade, they are enabled to sell at prices much lower than is usual in the trade. They give special attention to *Fine Indigo, Paints, Oils, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, Dye Stuffs*, and the reputation this house has acquired for selling none other than the pure goods is well known, and gives character to any article obtained there. They are constantly adding to their assortment many novelties, and have speedy arrangements with importers and manufacturers by which they are immediately supplied with all new goods as fast as they appear, and from this fact their stock and assortment will always be found greater and fresher than is usual elsewhere. Country merchants that consult their interest will certainly call on this firm and examine their assortment and obtain prices. They will be pleased to wait upon you whether you purchase or not.

W. B. McLean & Co.

For bargains in furniture, go to the extensive warerooms of Messrs. McLean & Co., Nos. 81 and 83 Liberty street. All tastes can be suited, and all pockets as well.

Best Flours in the Market

are the Pearl Steam Mills two star, made from the Lenhart white wheat; Sharpsburg City Mills and Eclipse, made from Kentucky amber and Michigan white wheat, all manufactured and guaranteed by Marshall, Kennedy & Co.

N. B.—See that the firm's name is on each barrel or sack. MWF&S

The Best and Cheapest

Toilet soap is Robinson's Oatmeal Glycerine. Sold everywhere. SSW

If You Wish to Purchase Fine Furniture,

at your own price, wait for the Auction Sale of elegant Furniture at J. R. Cushing's warerooms, 196 Penn avenue, on Tuesday morning, Sept. 15th, at 10 o'clock. The furniture was made by Henkels, Philadelphia, and is of the first class.

N. WHITING & CO., Auctioneers.

Duryea's "Satin Gloss Starch"

is the whitest and purest, consequently the strongest starch in the world. It gives a clear white and glossy finish. Be sure you get it. "Duryea" on every package.

MR. DURYEA—*Dear Sir*: We have thoroughly tested your "Satin Gloss Starch in our laundry for over a year, and find it to be the best we have ever used. It gives the finest finish, is purely white and is so much stronger that it contains more strength than any other starch.

DETROIT STEAM LAUNDRY,
167 Bates street.

December 2, 1872. TTHS

Personal.

We are pleased to note the return to Pittsburgh of Mr. C. A. Muhleberg, of 25 Penn avenue, from an extended tour of the old countries. Mr. M. has on exhibition two very fine suits of clothing, one from a London fashion establishment, and another from Vienna. He also succeeded in engaging two first-class journeymen tailors for his customers in Pittsburgh.

TTHS

Silver Plated Ware

Polished with INDEXICAL SILVER SOAP will last many times longer than if polished with whiting or plate-powder. SNW

Oakland and East Liberty Passenger Railway Company.

The cars of this line, since the completion of Fifth avenue, have been running to Denniston avenue, and to-morrow will run through to the bridge on Penn avenue. The whole line of road has been entirely rebuilt with double track, and the new company have put on eighteen new cars of latest pattern, with new stock, and other equipments to make it a first-class road in every respect. The entire management having been changed.

The route is over the Miller pavement, is free from dust and mud, and the scenery through the East Liberty valley is unsurpassed for its beauty and variety in this vicinity.

Brightly's Annual Digest

of the Laws of Pennsylvania, 1873-4. Price, $1 50. Jas. B. Dodge & Bro., 89 Fifth avenue.

FROM BELLAIRE, OHIO.

Comparison of Fire-Clays by Analysis—Immense Deposits of Limestone.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLAIRE, O., September 9, 1874.

We have no analysis of the fire-clay deposits of this section at hand, but we have an analysis of the deposits in several other portions of the State, two of which we beg leave to submit in connection with three other famous clays—the Mount Savage and Amboy, for fire brick, and the German clay, of Cobientz, Germany, used for glass pots—in order that a fair comparison of their several constituents may be made, and a general idea may be had of their relative merits. The two Ohio deposits that we speak of are those found near New Lisbon, Columbiana county, and a deposit in Jefferson county. We have chosen these, because, according to the geological stratification of the State, as gleaned from the report of the Geological Survey Corps, these strata appear to be relatively the same, or in fact the same, as the Bellaire strata:

New Lisbon.	Jeff. County.	Am boy.	Mt. Savage.	German Clay.
Water	8.30	10.10	12.17	12.74	15.79
Silica	58.25	62.02	46.32	50.457	50.20
Alumina	27.19	22.74	29.74	33.904	34.45
Iron oxide	2.81	2.81	09.27	1.504	0.87
Lime	1.16	00.02	00.36	0.133	0.39
Magnesia	.97	00.61	00.44	00.18	0.18
Potash			01.70		0.36
	99.22	99.90	99.80	100.709	99.77

It will be observed by the above analysis that nearly the same properties are found in all the clays represented, that the ratio of these properties is not very greatly disproportioned, and that the greatest disproportion is found in the relative quantities of Water, Silica and Alumina, and that the Jefferson county clay has the greatest percentage of Silica and is therefore most free of fine, while the New Lisbon clay is ahead in magnesia and lime and behind in water. These clays, and especially the New Lisbon clay, are the basis of the Bellaire ware, and we are inclined to believe that their analysis will pretty fairly represent our clays.

Another source of undeveloped wealth is found in our beds of lime rock, from the carbonate to the calcared silicious. Of the hydraulic lime rock we have, in the approximate section given you in a former communication, a deposit fifteen feet thick. This deposit does not belong to the upper Silurian strata or water-lime group of the State, but is probably a limestone that, unlike, in an irregular way, assumed an argillaceous character, and is local in its relations. This stone is worked at two points in this county: Barnesville, by Parker & Sons, and Bellaire, by Booth & Sons, and is entering favorably into competition with the Kentucky cement in the markets of the South and West. The following is an analysis of the Barnesville stratum: Silica, 8.47; alumnina, 4.85; iron, 3.10; carbonate of lime, 72.10; carbonate of magnesia, 11.15; moisture and loss, 33.760.00. This rock is of easy and ready access at Bellaire, and is exposed a few miles below. Which of our belief in this subject is verified practically, here again is a tremendous source of wealth and industry, as it were, lying dormant, and only needs the magic touch of capital and labor to cause to spring into being numerous industrial institutions that will give a renewed impetus to the growth and prosperity of our rising city. So mote it be.

S. H. L.

Intelligence from all parts of the South and West gives encouraging accounts not only of the products, but of the demand for supplies that must follow an almost exceptionally good harvest.

The theory of natural selection. Of the fifty-four young men appointed cadets at West Point and examined during the past week, only twenty-two passed the examination and were admitted.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

NEW ORLEANS, September 11.—No arrivals. Departed—Commonwealth, St. Louis. Heavy shower this evening.

VICKSBURG, September 11.—Down—Lee. No boats up to-day. Arrived—R. E. Deruss, Woodruff and clear. River rose 1 foot 3 inches in the last twenty-four hours.

CAIRO, September 11.—Arrived—J. F. Tolle, St. Louis; Glenco, New Orleans; B. H. Cooke, Evansville. Departed—Nashville, Memphis. River 7 feet 8 inches and falling. Weather clear; mercury 83.

CINCINNATI, September 11.—River 4 feet 4 inches and falling. Arrived—Eddyville, Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 11.—Weather clear; mercury 65 to 85. River fallen 8 inches. Up—Roberts, Arkansas Belle, Sandy, Bowling Green and Shippers' Own. Down—Dick Johnson, John S. Bransford, Bermuda and Red Cloud. Business very light.

MEMPHIS, September 11.—River fell 10 inches. Weather warm and showery. Departed—Vicksburg, St. Louis; Helena, Vicksburg.

LOUISVILLE, September 11.—Weather warm and clear. River falling, with 3 feet 4 inches in canal and 2 feet 4 inches in Indian chute.

STATE NEWS.

Bucks county needs a new jail.

Gov. Hartranft will review the militia at Meadville to-day.

Cider is slow of sale in Conneautville at two dollars per barrel.

Iron ore has been discovered near Mifflinville, Columbia county.

Operations have been inaugurated to supply Tioga village with water.

Emanuel Reforred Church, in Hazleton, will be dedicated on the 20th.

Tobacco culture in Bucks county is on the wane.

Mr. and Mrs. John J. Hirst, of Titusville, celebrated their golden wedding on the 9th inst.

The Towanda *Item* says Brown, the negro child murderer, refuses to eat his rations.

The Nothumberland County Republican Convention meets in Sunbury, on Tuesday, the 22d inst.

Samuel Rohrer, the oldest man in Lebanon, died last week, at the age of eighty-eight years.

Hattie Gordon, aged fourteen, is in Sunbury jail for setting fire to a barn in Delaware township.

The Williamsport *Register's* talk about the telegraphe news reminds one strongly of tee fable of the tox and grapes.

Benjamin Carey, a young colored man of Harrisburg, is suffering from an attack of what is supposed to be hydrophobia.

A little child of George Dimmerling, of Pottsville, fell into a tub of hot water on Wednesday, and was scalded to death.

The Morehouse foundry at Lockport, Erie county, which was totally destroyed by fire a few weeks since, is to be rebuilt.

T. F. Emmens, of the Allentown *Herald*, has sued E. B. Harlacher & Co., proprietors of the *News* of the same place, for libel.

The Glen rolling mill, Allentown, started up on the 10th inst., with orders enough to keep its machinery employed for some months.

Mr. Peter Fritch, of Upper Mt. Bethel, Northampton county, is ninety-nine years old, and hopes to live to help celebrate the Centennial in 1876.

A Montour county boy, only eleven years old, killed twenty-one blacksnakes in one day, recently. The biggest of them was six feet long.

Allen Green, a traveling journeyman printer, was killed by the cars at Altoona on the night of the 9th inst. He has a brother in Troy, Ohio.

The Cumberland county horticultural society will hold its annual exhibition in Newville next week, commencing on the 16th and ending on the 19th.

John Johnson, a colored farmer residing in French Creek township, Venango county, was so badly injured by a refractory cow on the 5th instant, as to cause his death.

The jury in the case of P. A. Burns, on trial at Ebensburg for shooting and killing Manus Patton, at Gallitzin, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The shooting was done while Burns was endeavoring to arrest Patton.

Jeremiah Foot, a laborer, was killed in Manchester township, York county, on the 8th inst., by a heavy stone falling on his head, while he was engaged helping to clean a mill-race.

Mr. John A. Gowdy, of Spring borough, Crawford county, fell from the roof of a building on the 4th inst., and was so badly injured internally as to cause his death. He was fifty-four years old.

Thomas W. Smith, living on Second street, Erie, between Chestnut and Walnut, died Wednesday, aged one hundred and seven years. He was formerly a slave in Virginia, could read with ease, and was generally well informed.

Rev. J. W. Edie, for some time pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Ebensburg, died at his residence in that village on the 10th inst., after a long and painful illness. He was about forty-five years of age, and loved and respected by all his parishioners.

A turkey-hen in Lancaster county disappeared from its usual haunts a few weeks ago, and when it returned, was accompanied by a brood of young partridges, which she is now taking care of in the most motherly way. The young birds are quite tame.

The wife of Mr. Samuel Koon, a respected citizen of Altoona, attempted to commit suicide on Thursday, 10th inst., by drinking concentrated lye. This fact was soon discovered and medical aid called in, and at the latest accounts there were faint hopes of her recovery.

The authorities of Lehigh University are determined that the students there shall attend the regularly appointed divine service or suffer for it. A resolution of compulsory attendance has been passed by the Board of Trustees, similar to those which exist in almost all other colleges.

Valentine, the drunken loafer and vagabond, who stole an infant child from his wife in Altoona, on the 3d inst., was captured near Lewistown on Wednesday, and committed to jail in Hollidaysburg. The mother, who was almost crazed by the loss of her child, was overjoyed at its recovery.

High toned Petrolia would have had a first-class duel, the other day, but for one thing: one of the parties "weakened" after the men were on the ground and all preliminaries arranged. The two who proposed thus to make fools of themselves were Germans—one a physician, the other a dealer in beer.

The North East *Sun* says: Mr. C. H. Motter informs us that about one-half of the Catawba grapes in one of his vineyards and one-third of them in another of his vineyards have already rotted. If this is the case in most of the vineyards, the result will be a light crop. The crop of that variety of grapes is immense.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, as Joseph Davis, a mining boss in the employ of the Glenwood Coal Company, at Moosic, was returning to his home from the house of a friend, he was fired at by some parties who had doubtless lain in ambush for him, and a bullet entered his thigh. He had had trouble with some Irish miners.

The Philadelphia *All-Day City Item* entered upon its twenty-eighth year on the 10th inst. It is one of the spiciest newspapers sent out from the City of Homes, the enterprising proprietors ever showing unflagging energy in the collection and preparation of news. That it has met with great prosperity is not to be wondered at. Its Sunday edition now reaches a circulation of 35,000 copies, and is still increasing. May it ever be thus.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Last Friday, Mr. Preston Riegel, of Hellertown, bought fifteen head of cattle from Henry Frankenfield, of Butztown, Northampton county. They averaged about ¼ thousand pounds apiece. Eight of them have since died. Some persons say their disease was pleuro-pneumonia, other experienced stock dealers declare their death was caused by overfeeding in the Philadelphia cattle market.

The Somerset and Mineral Point Railroad was advertised at Sheriff's sale